FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

CONGRESS.

The Deficiency Bill.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Dr. Howard's Citizenship.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1872.

SENATE.

GOAT ISLAND BILL.

The Goat Island bill was laid before the Senate and read once, Mr. COLE objecting to a second reading.

CITIZENSHIP IN OREGON.

Mr. CORBETT called up the bill declaring the citizenship of persons born in the Territory of Oregon and now residing in the State of Oregon.

Mr. KELLEY explained that it was intended to apply to persons born under the British flag.

Mr. ASHLEY objected to the bill, on the ground that the assumed claim of the United States to the Territory of Oregon prior to the treaty with Great Britain was questionable.

EQUALIZING PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to equalize promotion among the officers in the army, providing that the promotion of commissioned officers shall be lineal up to and including the grade of Colonel in cavalry, artillery and infantry.

MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL.

Mr. RAMSAY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill directing the Postmaster General to increase the present steamship mail service to Brazil to a semi-monthly service, for ten years, at a cost to the United States not exceeding $400,000 per annum.

MORTGAGING BRIDGES.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported adversely on the bill to authorize grantees of franchises for the construction and maintenance of bridges to mortgage the same with such bridges and their appurtenances. Indefinitely postponed.

RELIEF OF SETTLERS ON CHEROKEE LANDS.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the House bill for the relief of settlers on Cherokee lands in Kansas.

AMENDING THE RULES.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That the twenty-eighth rule be amended by adding thereto the following words: "When a bill or joint resolution is under consideration, any pending amendment thereto may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill, and a motion to lay an amendment on the table shall carry with it an amendment in the second degree."

SALARIES OF JUDGES

Mr. COLE made a report from the Committee on Conference on the legislative appropriation bill. He explained that the committee had omitted a provision increasing the salaries of Judges of the District of Columbia, had fixed the salaries of the Justices of the Court of Claims at $4,500, and had made no increase in the salaries of United States District Judges.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the reports be printed, and the report was concurred in—yeas 38, nays 12.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The unfinished business, the deficiency bill, was then taken up.

Mr. MORTON, too, denied that the experiment had failed, and had good reasons for so saying. In the Springfield Armory the result of it had been an increased amount of work over what was done in eight hours under the old system. He said, also, that there was no doubt that the intention of Congress in passing the eight hour law was that the hours of labor should be reduced without any reduction of pay.

Mr. CASSERLY favored the amendment. He denied that the eight hour experiment had failed, and said a reduction of the hours of labor had been going on for the last hundred and fifty years, and that it had been attended, not by diminished, but by increased production.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said the attempt of the Government to interfere between employer and employé was an insult to the workingmen of the country, that instead of being a sign of progress, it was going back to the fifteenth century.

Mr. SUMNER said the question of the wisdom of the eight hour law was not involved in this proposition, which was necessary as an act of justice to the workmen, against whom discrimination had been made.

After further discussion, the Committee's amendment was rejected, and the section was passed, substantially as it came from the House, "Providing that the proper accounting officers, and they are hereby authorized and required in settlement of all accounts for work and labor, laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the United States, from the 25th of June, 1868, to the 19th of May, 1869, to settle and pay the same without reduction, or on account of the reduction of hours of labor by the eight hour law, when it shall be made to appear that that was the sole cause of the reduction of wages."

It also makes a sufficient appropriation to pay these claims.

The question was also taken on concurring in the amendment offered by Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in suits for the value of captured and abandoned property to cases which were commenced within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, and in which it appears as a matter of fact that the claimant has never given aid or comfort to the rebellion, and it was disagreed to by yeas 23, nays 26.

Mr. STEVENSON moved an amendment appropriating $525,258 to Kentucky for expenses in equipping troops during the rebellion, and made an argument for its adoption.

Mr. SAWYER offered a substitute providing for the payment to Kentucky for arming, equipping and maintaining troops for the service of the United States during the rebellion, but providing that no account should be taken of troops employed after the 1st of May, 1865.

Mr. STEVENSON objected to this as unjust, and read a statement by Gen. John M. Palmer, showing that the State troops were employed and were necessary to keep the peace in Kentucky in the latter part of 1865 and in 1866.

Mr. MORRON said he believed Kentucky ought to be compensated for her outlay so far as she could make her claim good, and as he feared the adoption of Mr. Sawyer's substitute might work injustice, he moved to lay the substitute and original amendment on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. CORBETT moved as an amendment a bill relating to citizenship of residents of Oregon, which was laid over in the morning hour, and it was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to reconsider the vote by which the Morrill amendment restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims was rejected.

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE.

On motion, the Senate bill to amend the act of the 5th of March, 1872, for a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Joseph, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

Consideration of the Howard resolution was resumed.

Mr. BANKS, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, supported the resolution.

Mr. BANKS and Dr. HOWARD had one misfortune, that of being an American. If he had been an Irishman, or a German, or an African, or even a corporation, the House would have risen to protect him; but he was only an American, and what rights had an American from the American Government? It would seem from the arguments against the resolution that he had none. If Howard had been an Englishman, not one hair of his head would have been touched by the Spanish Government. These facts could never have occurred with reference to Englishmen, or Frenchmen, or Germans. The responsibility for the enormities practised in Cuba on Cubans, on Chinese, and on Japanese lay on us. The United States were responsible for the massacre of hundreds and thousands by the cruel and relentless volunteers in Cuba within the last five years. The United States were responsible for the execution of eight boys who were executed on a charge of having violated the grave of Castana.

The House then proceeded to a vote.

Mr. BANKS withdrew the amendment offered by him last evening.

Mr. AMBLER moved to lay the resolution on the table, but he subsequently withdrew the motion.

The amendment offered by Mr. Bingham last evening was agreed to by a vote of 118 to 19.

Mr. SCOFIELD called attention to the inconsistency of the resolution, which affirmed the American citizenship of Dr. Howard, and the portion just added in Mr. Bingham's motion which casts a doubt on the matter.

The Speaker said there could be a separate vote on the preamble in which Howard's citizenship is positively asserted.

The resolution, apart from the preamble, was then adopted—yeas, 143, nays 43.

The preamble was then amended by making it read "Whereas, it was alleged, &c.," and by adding Mr. Bingham's amendment.

The members voting in the negative were Messrs. Ambler, Barber, Beatty, Blair (Mich.), Bigby, Brooks, (Mass.), Burchard, Clark (N. Y.), Coburn, Dawes, Donnan, Finkenberg, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Hayes (Arkansas), Harleton (Wisconsin), Hoar, Lansing, Maynard, McJunkin, Merriam, Monroe, Orr, Packard (Indiana), Palmer, Peters, Platt, Poland, Prinkle, E. H. Roberts, Rusk, Sargent, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Smith (New York), Smith (Ohio), Taffee, Upson, Wheeler, Willard, and Wilson (Ohio)—43.

Mr. DAWES made an effort to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DICKEY, as to a question of privilege, offered a concurrent resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May.

Mr. COX remarked that that was a protection dodge.

Mr. DAWES appealed to the House not to adopt the resolution, and remarked that the Committee on Ways and Means had been having conferences with Senators in regard to the condition of public business, and believed that if the House were to meet at eleven o'clock every day, and sit till five, the public business could be carried through in time to adjourn on the 29th of May.

Messrs. SARGENT and GARFIELD thought they could adjourn about the 12th of June.

After an excited discussion, a vote was taken, and the resolution rejected—yeas, 82; nays, 10.

REMOVING POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to remove political disabilities from some 16,000 persons, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill,—the general debate to close next Friday.

Mr. FINKELBURG, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, spoke in support of the bill, and appealed to both sides of the House, free traders and protectionists alike, to accept it.

The Conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill was presented, but action was deferred till next Monday, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

The Alabama Claims.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1872.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Tribune* says, editorially: We regret to say there is a good foundation for the statement that the Administration has already abandoned its attitude in relation to the Alabama question; that the Secretary of State has written to Gen. Schenck expressing regret at the misunderstanding that has arisen, and saying that the claims for indirect damages were inserted in the case because we conceived that we had a right to include them under the treaty; that the case cannot be amended or withdrawn, because the treaty contained no provision for an amendment of the case, except by a counter case; that we expected no award to be made for them; that we do not wish any; that in the interest, both of the United States and England, we desire that none be made, and we hope that Her Majesty's Government will permit the arbitration to go forward.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts for the week at all ports, 25,204 bales; last year, 57,049; total to date, 2,568,857; last year, 3,391,225; port receipts for the week, 26,315; last year, 82,886; total to date, 1,762,201; last year, 2,514,881. Stock at United States ports, 296,697; last year, 497,241; at interior towns, 39,160; last year, 57,285; at Liverpool, 782,000; last year, 951,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 202,000; last year, 267,000.

PARDONED.

President Grant has pardoned James Shannon, sentenced last year to eighteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000 for illicit distilling in Brooklyn, and Thomas Sullivan, sentenced for the same offense in March, 1871, to two years' imprisonment. In the body of the pardon it was stated that they were pardoned mainly on the representation that illicit distilling in Brooklyn was entirely broken up.

STOKES' TRIAL POSTPONED.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, before Judge Cardozo, John Graham, counsel for Edward S. Stokes, asked for a postponement until Tuesday, on account of the death of a child of his associate, Mr. GETTY. The District Attorney consented, and the Judge granted the application.

MISS HYDE'S ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED.

Samuel Winden, a brother of Miss Hyde, who was jointly indicted with her for the murder of Watson in an assembly room on the 1st, and who had disappeared, was brought to Brooklyn to-day and committed to jail. He is probably to be tried with his sister in June.

REDUCING ESTIMATES.

Comptroller Green, a short time since sent a circular to the different departments asking whether their estimated expenditures could not be reduced. The only satisfactory answer was received to-day from the Receiver, who reduced his estimate by six thousand dollars.

FRAUD IN M. E. BOOK CONCERN.

At a meeting of the Methodist Book Committee to-day, the expert appointed to examine the accounts of the Book Concern made a report, which, it is stated, tends to bear out the allegations of fraud in the bindery department.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

The boiler in John Stern's silk manufactory exploded this afternoon. A man named Boyle was carried off apparently lifeless. A little girl was severely injured, and two or three other persons were more or less scalded.

INVESTIGATION ASKED.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty prepared a memorial to the Legislature asking that a committee be appointed to sit during the recess to investigate the charges against Kingsley, of the East River Bridge.

TRIAL OF A MURDURESS.

The trial of Libbie Garrabrandt, for the murder of Ransom Burroughs, began yesterday at Paterson, New Jersey. The trial of Van Winkle Bogert for complicity in this murder is set down for Tuesday next.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

John Ross, a stableman, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month and fined twenty-five dollars for cruelly maltreating a horse. Bergh was prosecutor.

DEATH OF A HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

Paran Stevens, a well known hotel proprietor, and the principal owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, died last night at his residence in this city.

INTEREST ON CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

The City Chamberlain will, on the 1st of May, pay $2,428,545 as interest on bonds and stocks of the city and county of New York.

HOT WEATHER.

The weather was very hot to-day, the mercury in the shade standing among the eighties, and in the sun rising to one hundred.

THE ALLEGED BELGIAN MURDERER.

The Grand Jury to-day presented an indictment against Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer, for larceny.

DIED.

Col. George C. Hall, a native of Brattleboro, Vt., died this morning in Brooklyn, aged forty-four.

SALE OF DR. HELMBOLD'S DRUG STORE.

The stock and fixtures of Helmbold's drug store were sold to-day at very low prices.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, April 26.—In the House to-day the Senate bill to grant additional authority to oil transportation companies passed. A number of amendments to the general appropriation bill were agreed to or rejected, and the bill is now a law. The Senate bill providing for the reorganization of the geological survey of Ohio, giving supervisory control of the survey to the Governor, School Commissioner and State Treasurer, and providing for a chief geologist and his assistants, was passed.

In the Senate to-day the following bills were passed: The House bills to provide that the purchase of railroad bonds by railroad directors shall be lawful when sanctioned by the holders of three-fourths of the stock of such company; to suppress and prohibit obscene publications; to authorize the Board of Public Works to ascertain and locate all lands of the State which lie near public works, and for the appraisement and sale of the same; to provide for the incorporation of the Association of the Alumni of Colleges and Universities; to authorize township trustees to levy an additional tax, and to pay the same in general railroad bonds, and the Senate bill to punish railroad and telegraph officials for a refusal or neglect to make annual reports to the State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs.

MISSOURI.

Excitement in Holden—More Mob Law Threatened—Proclamation to be Issued by the Governor.

HOLDEN, April 26.—The greatest excitement prevails here to-night on account of the repeated threats of the mob in Cass county. Squads of suspicious characters have been seen within a few miles of the town, and it is not known what moment there may be an attack. A number of patrolmen have been stationed at different points, and all the citizens are on the alert, and will defend their homes to the utmost. W. B. Nicholls, one of the supposed bond stealers, lives here, as well as about twenty-five of his bondsmen, who are the best of citizens.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Governor Brown will issue a proclamation to-morrow calling on the armed organization in Cass county, members of which murdered Judge Stevenson and Messrs. Cline and Dutro, on a railroad train at Gun City, on Wednesday, to disperse, disarm and abstain from any further acts of violence, and urging the people of Cass county and adjacent counties to aid in bringing to justice all those who have violated the laws.

ALBANY.

Six Persons Burned to Death—Charter Election in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—A shocking affair occurred in the town of New Zealand this morning. A family consisting of Mr. Volmer, his wife and five children, Volmer's mother and his wife's step-father, occupied a two-story building, which took fire. Volmer, his wife and one child, who occupied the first floor, escaped. All the others perished in the flames.

CHARTER ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

The bill providing for a charter election in New York on May 31st, was finally passed by the Legislature. This day was fixed on in consequence of the annual May day moving, and to cover the provision of the Constitution that voters must reside in the ward thirty days.

SCRANTON.

Fire-Damp Explosion.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 26.—Another explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Pine Brook shaft this morning, resulting in the burning of five miners, who are so badly injured that they can not possibly recover.

THE NORTH POLE.

The Latest Intelligence from Capt. Hall's Expedition.

THE POLARIS COMPELLED TO RETURN TO GREENLAND.

She Strikes an Ice Snag and Springs a Leak.

ST. PIERRE, Newfoundland, Monday, April 15, 1872.—The Danish brig Meerbek, which arrived here yesterday, brings intelligence from the United States Arctic Expedition under Captain Hall. When the Meerbek left Disco, Greenland, on Friday, March 1st, the Polaris had been two days at Disco, undergoing repairs, and procuring a fresh supply of provisions. On the afternoon of February 8th the Polaris encountered extremely heavy weather, and while lying to ran among what Captain Hall termed "icy snags," which could only be accounted for by the extreme shallowness of the water, or high icebergs imbedded in sand or mud. By repeated collisions with these breakers of ice, the Polaris sprung a leak, and on the morning succeeding the calm Captain Hall gave orders to beat up for Disco, where he always had intended to make his place of shelter, in case of any accidents that would leave him time to reach it. During the return to Disco, the men, and even the officers and professional attaches of the expedition, sustained an unremitting working of the pumps until the harbor was reached, and then the old hold was so waterlogged and the men so exhausted that Captain Hall announced that another day at sea would have seen them abandon the Polaris. It was necessary to throw overboard a large quantity of provisions, and an equally great amount was damaged by the bilge-water as to be unfit for use, except in a time of extreme emergency.

THE LOG OF THE POLARIS

contained many strange discoveries, which led to the conviction that in the extreme and undiscovered North there is at times a genial atmosphere and open seas. Plants were detected in the ice which are indigenous to southern climates, and the examination of a floating stick of wood, found on Saturday, January 18, proved it to to be a limb of some huge birch. On the night of Sunday, February 14, Captain Hall sat on deck all night, reading, writing and making lunar and astral observations. Throughout the whole month of January very little ice was seen, and each night the sky on all sides glittered with meteors of the most gorgeous description, which were especially vivid and wildly across the firmament as to bedizzen the strongest eyesight. On the 1st of February the Polaris encountered a field of ice which obstructed her headway for several hours, and Captain Hall proposed to run back into clear water until the middle of February, when he expected a breaking up and drifting of the fields of ice and icebergs which lay to the south and west of such condoned. To this determination Capt. Hall now owes the safety of his ship's company, for had he not put back over 1,000 miles, the Polaris would have been too far South to be enabled to reach it before the water had gained too rapid headway through the leak made by the ice.

CHRISTMAS DAY

was a gala day on board the Polaris. The good ship was hemmed in by heavy field ice, but the weather was as pleasant as an Indian spring day. The Esquimaux and the dogs, which Captain Hall procured at St. John's, were brought into requisition and a seal hunt was proposed as the object of the day. The dogs were lowered to the ice in a body from davits, and were tackled to low sledges by the Esquimaux. Capt. Hall says that the sagacity and tractableness of these animals was remarkable. After half an hour's stretch gallop over the heavy ice, the panting dogs suddenly came to a halt and pawed the surface. One of the Esquimaux—the oldest of the lot—at once interpreted the warning of the dogs, and quick as lightning he bounded from his seat and turned the dogs' heads toward the ship. In half-an-hour's time each individual distance they had traveled from the Polaris, the eager dogs pulled up beside the hull. Around the horizon then there were murky clouds assembling and the atmosphere felt misty and bleak. Within an hour's time, as predicted by the sagacious animals, the ice had been broken up and then the Polaris was separated from it by a stormy channel nearly half a mile in width. Had the seal-hunting party fulfilled their intentions on that day, and gone on keeping up the sport until moonlight, few of them would have survived the excursion. Upon another occasion these valuable dogs acted as setters in scenting out a large number of seals which would have probably passed the men and the Indians themselves. On that day they shot over forty seals and brought back to the ship the "dippers" or paws of several old harps, which were given to the cook in charge, and proved to be a rare and palatable relish.

The most important clue to the existence of

A POLAR PASSAGE

is the fact of the crew of the Polaris having seen, followed, and killed a whale having in one of its flukes a harpoon such as is in use in the whale fisheries of the South Pacific; and this happened in a region where, as Captain Hall says, "the sail of an American or European vessel had never been given to the wind before." In May Captain Hall hopes to reach a clear vessel, or the land uncovered pole, and learn all necessary information concerning that region, about which so much has been conjectured, and for which so many noble lives have been sacrificed. He also assured the Captain of the Meerbek that if the future *role* of the expedition, then conceived by him and strongly believed to be easily practicable, would not be interrupted by unforeseen accidents, he would be back at his home in next September, after having achieved the renowned object of her adventurous voyage. Apart from the leak occasioned by a sharp berg of ice beneath the surface of the water, the Polaris behaved well in the gale. A letter to me from New York she has not lost a rope, a spar nor an inch of canvas. The health of all on board has been considerably improved by the trip, and those who have become unwell have grown as shapely as they desire. Capt. Hall asserts that if there be any habitable land in the vicinity of the North Pole it will be the *ne plus ultra* of salubrious climates, and his only fear is that he and his men may be encountered before landing a new and formidable race of human beings.

CAPTAIN HALL AND PARTY

were hospitably entertained by J. W. Smith, who is the representative in Greenland of the Danish Government. The Captain desires to say any desire that the authorities of the United States or any other outside of Greenland should learn of his return to that country, and the accident that befell the Polaris, for when Mr. Vanderson, Captain of the Meerbek, offered to take a copy of the notes of the expedition, letters from himself or a statement concerning his voyage from any member of his ship's crew, Capt. Hall promptly declined, upon the grounds which he did not feel disposed to explain. It is Capt. Van Anderson's opinion that a publication of the log of the Polaris before she got around would stimulate international competition which might make piecemeal of the merited laurels of America in this cause. After the Polaris had been thoroughly caulked and prepared for sea (which Capt Hall thought would be about Wednesday, the 6th day of March last), she was to start upon the original course, and the Captain proposed to carry an abundance of coal, so that he may make all possible headway during this available season.

When the Polaris arrived at Disco she was run into the sand at Busken Beech, as she was so heavy water-logged that the captain feared she might go down at any moment, whereupon the present expedition would be abandoned, as there was no means in Greenland of raising a sunken ship of the dimensions of the Polaris. On the following day the Polaris was freely pumped and temporarily caulked, so that she might be removed with hawsers and run into a floating cradle, the only structure in Disco wherein to repair disabled vessels of large tonnage.

CHICAGO.

Violation of the Passenger Act—Lake Navigation.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners resolved to grant all practicable aid to the parties who announce their intention to commence suits against several railroad companies for a violation of the passenger act of 1871.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

In anticipation of the opening of the Straits, large fleets cleared yesterday and to-day for Buffalo.

NOTES FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

LEWISTOWN is to have a Fish Association.

HAY is scarce in many portions of Northern Ohio.

ZANESVILLE and Putman have been consolidated.

THE Phoenix Iron works at Meadville have been enlarged.

MANSFIELD is to have a new Court House and a water works.

A DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION has been organized at Franklin.

A THROUGH train will run from Pittsburgh to Indiana, after May 10.

OIL CITY is first on the list in the Oil Regions with a Republican Club.

A COMPANY is being organized in Altoona to erect a new rolling mill.

ELEVEN cars filled with emigrants passed through Altoona yesterday.

THE saloon keepers in Zanesville are in trouble because they can't get their licenses.

REV. A. A. Willetts gave that lecture on "A Model Wife," in Indiana, Tuesday night.

PROSPECTS are that the peach, cherry and plum crop will be a failure in Indiana county.

PART of the roof of Berry's bridge, near Tioga, was blown off by the high wind of the 13th.

THE temperance cause seems to be meeting with unusual favor from Catholics all over the State.

DENNIS HOGAN, a night watchman on the Panhandle, died suddenly at Steubenville Monday night.

BUSINESS has been lively in the oil regions since the "blockade" has been raised, says a local paper.

THE Coal Company which purchased coal lands east of Latrobe, are about to commence the erection of a hundred coke ovens. That will infuse life and spirit into business in Latrobe.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Insurrection.

MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

Information to the Press Refused.

TERRIBLE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Two Hundred Persons Killed by a Shower of Lava.

THE INHABITANTS LEAVING THE MOUNTAINS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN OARSMEN.

LONDON, April 26.—The Atalanta boat crew were entertained at dinner in Liverpool yesterday by the members of the London Rowing Club, who subsequently escorted the guests to the cars. The whole party started for Putney. Crowds were gathered at the stations between Liverpool and Putney. There were salutes and displays of bunting.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

LONDON, April 26.—In the House of Lords tonight Earl Varnavon asked whether the Government intended to defray any portion of the expenses in connection with the International Prison Congress to be held in London in July, at the instance of the American Prison Reform Association.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Junior Lord of the Treasury replied that an application for that purpose had been made to the Government, but had been refused, as it would furnish a bad precedent to make such use of public moneys.

GIVING HOUSEHOLDERS THE FRANCHISE.

In the House of Commons, Trevelyan, member for Hawick, moved that householders residing outside of Parliamentary boroughs be given the franchise, and Fawcett seconded the motion.

Gladstone and others opposed the motion, which was negatived by a vote of 148 to 70.

SPAIN.

THE INSURRECTION.

MADRID, April 26.—There is a vast increase in the number of Carlist bands throughout the kingdom. Fifteen thousand persons are now in insurrection. A royal proclamation has been issued, declaring many places in a state of siege. The Government refuses to furnish the press any information relative to its or the Carlists' movements. There is a great famine in the provinces, where the Carlists are most active, for troops to assist in driving out the disturbers.

Marshal Serrano, with six thousand men, has gone to Navarre. His presence at the head of his forces will be a check to the growing power of the Carlists in that department. Serrano is to be appointed Generalissimo of the forces operating against the insurrectionists.

Marshal Concha is also to be given a high command. It is believed that the future of Spain now depends upon the course of the Radicals, and that if they co-operate with the partisans of Don Carlos, the revolution will be successful.

PARIS, April 26.—The situation of Spain becomes serious. The Government has resolved to adopt the most rigorous measures to suppress the insurrection. Nothing certainly is known of the whereabouts of Don Carlos.

PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, April 25.—Senor Rosas, the nominee of the Ministerialists, has been elected President of the Cortes by a large majority. The other officers chosen by the Cortes are also supporters of the Government.

PRESENTED TO THE KING.

Zorrilla, Morel and other leading Radicals were presented to the King. The circumstance is regarded as much of importance, in view of the reports that the Republicans were in league with the Carlists in insurrection.

CARLIST BAND DISPERSED.

A company of twenty-two Gendarmes attacked and dispersed a Carlist band of one hundred in number, in the Province of Valladolid.

It is officially stated that the number of insurgents actually in the field is 8,000.

DON CARLOS' WHEREABOUTS

PARIS, April 26.—It is positively stated on the best authority that Don Carlos left Geneva in disguise on the night of 24th inst. Should he be captured in Spain with arms in his hands, he will be shot. He cannot have yet reached the Pyrenees.

CANADA.

GOLD AND SILVER DISCOVERIES.

TORONTO, Canada, April 26.—The latest dispatches from Fort Garry state that further letters regarding Shabondalvin are to hand by the last mail. Gold and silver discoveries of considerable magnitude are reported, and a number of experts are going there. Mr. McKreear, one of the oldest explorers of the Lake Superior region, pronounces the mines very rich, and is of the opinion that the silver discoveries will relapse into the Silver Islet mine.

A COLLISION IMMINENT.

A party of French half-breeds went up the Red river armed, to prevent Canadians from rafting down timber they have cut by special permission from the Dominion officials here. The Canadians have sent to Winnepeg and got thereupon revolvers, and a parties say they will fight sooner than be thwarted. Half-breeds say the timber was cut on land which they have taken up under the half-breed grant. There is imminent danger of a collision on the opening of navigation.

REPORT ON FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The annual report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries shows the actual produce of the fisheries under the Dominion for the past year to be $75,732,000, being an increase over previous year of nearly one million; amount of capital engaged, $15,000; number of persons employed, 87,000; collections, such as fishing rents, licenses, fines, &c., $124,000; expenditures, $42,000; expense of marine police, $84,000.

ITALY.

KILLED BY A SHOWER OF LAVA.

LONDON, April 26.—Rumors of a terrible disaster near Mount Vesuvius are current in this city. The reports are that of a number of persons whose curiosity led them too near the volcano, sixty were killed and wounded by a shower of lava.

DESTRUCTIVE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

ROME, April 26.—At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies this evening, Prime Minister Lanza read a dispatch stating Naples, this afternoon, was in total darkness, owing to the eruption. The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing and becoming more serious. Two hundred persons have been burned by lava. The flames burst from the earth under the feet of the inhabitants. Tarre Del Greco is in danger of destruction. The people are flying from the town. Temporary provision is made for them by the authorities.

NAPLES, April 26—*Evening.*—A fresh crater opened on Vesuvius to-day. Ashes and lava threaten the villages on the mountain, and the inhabitants are removing their household goods. Thousands are encamped in the fields. The ministers have been summoned from Rome, and are coming to make provision for the homeless people. The bay is covered with boats filled with spectators. The scene is grand and terrible beyond description. The flames at times shoot up to a great height, and masses of rock are ejected with earthquake shocks, which are distinctly felt in this city.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

MATAMORAS, April 25.—It is reported this evening that the Tobasco has again arrived off of the mouth of the Rio Grande, with about two hundred reinforcements for this city from Tampico, and funds to supply the army.

GOVERNOR OF NUEVO LEON.

General Argala, of Monterey, in command of the National Guard here for some weeks past, has been appointed Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon by President Juarez.

General Cevallos expresses confidence that the revolution will be suppressed within a month, and the roads to the interior opened to commerce.

FRANCE.

ADMIRAL ALDEN'S VISIT TO THE BOURSE.

MARSEILLES, April 26.—Admiral Alden, commanding the American fleet, visited the Bourse to-day, and was received with distinguished honors by members of the Chamber of Commerce and many leading citizens.

WEST INDIES.

SURRENDER OF CUBANS.

HAVANA, April 26.—Doctor Emilio Loaces, a brother of Aktonio Loaces, with twenty others were with Ignacio Agramonte since the outbreak of the insurrection, surrendered to the authorities near Puerto Principe.

AUSTRIA.

STRAUSS GOING TO BOSTON.

VIENNA, April 26.—Johann Strauss leaves shortly for Boston, where he will conduct some of the musical performances at the World's Peace Jubilee.

CALIFORNIA.

Grant Endorsed by the Republican State Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The Republican State Convention ignores the Goat Island question, endorsed Grant, and instructed the delegates to Philadelphia to vote as a unit for Grant.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations Confirmed.

IMPORTANT ARGUMENT ON THE COTTON TAX.

Protection of Emigrants on Board of Ship.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1872.

APPLICATIONS FOR BOUNTY.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury is now receiving a very large number of applications for bounty pay under the new law.

INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN.

The Treasury order for the payment of May interest, without rebate from the 24th inst., includes also the interest on the new loan.

COLLECTING TAX ON BEER.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day heard a delegation of brewers, asking a modification of the manner of collecting taxes on their productions.

LOCKING UP MONEY BY BANKS.

Fernando Wood to-day made an argument before the Committee on Banking and Currency in favor of his resolution to prevent the locking up of money in banks.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Elisha Terry, of Washington Territory, to be Governor of Washington Territory, *vice* Edward S. Solomon, resigned; and Wm. M. Dalgleish, Appraiser of Merchandise at Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SURVEYS ASKED.

Chief Engineer Humphrey was before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, urging an appropriation of $150,000 for the survey of the northern and north-western lakes, and also an astronomical survey of the country west of the one hundredth parallel. Wheeler, who has the latter survey in charge, was also before the committee on that subject.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1872.

IMPORTANT ARGUMENT.

The bill to refund the cotton tax still lingers before the House Committee of Ways and Means, to which it has been referred, but that Committee appears to be giving it such consideration as will no doubt result in its prompt passage when once it is reported. Yesterday Hon. Herschel V. Johnson made an exhaustive argument in its favor before the Committee, showing the unconstitutionality of the law of 1866 under which it was collected, and that this unconstitutionality would have been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States ere the spirit of war under which it was enacted had been fairly swept out of the way so as to allow a course of equal justice to show the average mind, but for the facility that the members of the Supreme bench were equally divided in opinion on the subject. It would seem clear that upon the opinion of one man out of nine hangs the question of legality of the statute, while the injustice and unequality of the law itself is admitted by all men who have dispassionately examined the subject. The rightfulness of the refund is shown to be in the opinion of Congress by its repeal of the law as an unjustimposition. Thus a previous Congress and different men and the dogs, which Captain Hall procured at St. John's, were brought into requisition and a seal hunt was proposed as the object of the day. The dogs were lowered to the ice in a body from davits, and were tackled to low sledges by the Esquimaux. Capt. Hall says that the sagacity and tractableness of these animals was remarkable. After half an hour's stretch gallop over the heavy ice, the panting dogs suddenly came to a halt and pawed the surface. One of the Esquimaux—the oldest of the lot—at once interpreted the warning of the dogs, and quick as lightning he bounded from his seat and turned the dogs' heads toward the ship. In half-an-hour's time each individual distance they had traveled from the Polaris, the eager dogs pulled up beside the hull. Around the horizon then there were murky clouds assembling and the atmosphere felt misty and bleak. Within an hour's time, as predicted by the sagacious animals, the ice had been broken up and then the Polaris was separated from it by a stormy channel nearly half a mile in width. Had the seal-hunting party fulfilled their intentions on that day, and gone on keeping up the sport until moonlight, few of them would have survived the excursion. Upon another occasion these valuable dogs acted as setters in scenting out a large number of seals which would have probably passed the men and the Indians themselves. On that day they shot over forty seals and brought back to the ship the "dippers" or paws of several old harps, which were given to the cook in charge, and proved to be a rare and palatable relish.

The most important clue to the existence of

A POLAR PASSAGE

is the fact of the crew of the Polaris having seen, followed, and killed a whale having in one of its flukes a harpoon such as is in use in the whale fisheries of the South Pacific; and this happened in a region where, as Captain Hall says, "the sail of an American or European vessel had never been given to the wind before." In May Captain Hall hopes to reach a clear vessel, or the land uncovered pole, and learn all necessary information concerning that region, about which so much has been conjectured, and for which so many noble lives have been sacrificed. He also assured the Captain of the Meerbek that if the future *role* of the expedition, then conceived by him and strongly believed to be easily practicable, would not be interrupted by unforeseen accidents, he would be back at his home in next September, after having achieved the renowned object of her adventurous voyage. Apart from the leak occasioned by a sharp berg of ice beneath the surface of the water, the Polaris behaved well in the gale. A letter to me from New York she has not lost a rope, a spar nor an inch of canvas. The health of all on board has been considerably improved by the trip, and those who have become unwell have grown as shapely as they desire. Capt. Hall asserts that if there be any habitable land in the vicinity of the North Pole it will be the *ne plus ultra* of salubrious climates, and his only fear is that he and his men may be encountered before landing a new and formidable race of human beings.

CAPTAIN HALL AND PARTY

were hospitably entertained by J. W. Smith, who is the representative in Greenland of the Danish Government. The Captain desires to say any desire that the authorities of the United States or any other outside of Greenland should learn of his return to that country, and the accident that befell the Polaris, for when Mr. Vanderson, Captain of the Meerbek, offered to take a copy of the notes of the expedition, letters from himself or a statement concerning his voyage from any member of his ship's crew, Capt. Hall promptly declined, upon the grounds which he did not feel disposed to explain. It is Capt. Van Anderson's opinion that a publication of the log of the Polaris before she got around would stimulate international competition which might make piecemeal of the merited laurels of America in this cause. After the Polaris had been thoroughly caulked and prepared for sea (which Capt Hall thought would be about Wednesday, the 6th day of March last), she was to start upon the original course, and the Captain proposed to carry an abundance of coal, so that he may make all possible headway during this available season.

When the Polaris arrived at Disco she was run into the sand at Busken Beech, as she was so heavy water-logged that the captain feared she might go down at any moment, whereupon the present expedition would be abandoned, as there was no means in Greenland of raising a sunken ship of the dimensions of the Polaris. On the following day the Polaris was freely pumped and temporarily caulked, so that she might be removed with hawsers and run into a floating cradle, the only structure in Disco wherein to repair disabled vessels of large tonnage.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

The State Senatorship.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW BRIGHTON, April 26, 1872.

Your announcement that John F. Dravo will be a candidate for the State Senate, causes great rejoicing among the true Republicans of here and Beaver. A call will be signed by almost the entire Republican voters of this county, asking him to allow his name to be used. Rutan and a few of his personal friends, in order to try and injure him, were circulating that Mr. Dravo was going to the Cincinnati Convention. The report of his speech in this morning's Pittsburgh papers so effectually fastened the *lie* on them, that they are completely at sea for something new. Give us Dravo, and our county will

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. GW. GILL TOWNSEND, Cambria;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES HOPKINS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. ASHLEY, Philadelphia;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 55¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅞@113.

THE MAIN ORGAN of the Cincinnati conventionists, the *World*, says "the theatre of our public affairs has rarely had such brilliant performers * * as at this moment." The editor of the *World* would hardly have spoken thus of Greeley, Schurz or Trumbull a twelve-month ago. But time changes all things; and we shall not be at all surprised to find Democracy shouting before long for Greeley and free-trade. It begins to look that way now.

KING AMADEUS, at the opening of the Cortes delivered his speech in person, which concluded with the following words.

"While I will never impose myself upon the Spaniards against their will, I will never desert the post to which they have called me, the constitutional duties of which I will fulfill with the loyalty and constancy due to the honor of my name."

He evidently has no intention of flinching before the wild uprising of the Carlists under Don Carlos.

THE Japan *Gazette* announces that the sixty-five native Christian converts, who were sent into exile some time ago, have been released and sent back to their homes by order of the Mikado. This is very probable among the first fruits of the visit of the Japanese Embassy to this country, and as such we take real pleasure in chronicling it. Japan is fast proving itself entitled to be classed among the progressive nations, and when it shall have become a little more tolerant in matters of religious opinion, the breach will be opened through its ancient superstitions.

COUNT VON ARNIM, the German ambassador to France, has completely set at rest the unfounded alarm started by the London *Telegraph*, to the effect that trouble was anticipated between the Empire and Republic. The Count is instructed by his government to assure President Thiers that the recent reports of unfriendly feeling on the part of Germany for the Republic are wholly groundless and sensational. There is no possibility of a rupture between the two nations, as France requires all her energies and resources to build up her waste places, and meet the enormous obligations recently imposed upon her.

THE *World* pats Mr. Charles Francis Adams on the back and calls him a good boy, by styling his recent letter as "high-toned, masculine." Well, it may be high-toned, and it is surely masculine, or otherwise it would not have made reference to "peddling for power with the crowd" which is to assemble at Cincinnati. We imagine, however, that the less said about the tone of the above language the better. Again the *World* approves thus: "Even those who do not prefer Mr. Adams as a candidate for the Presidency, must recognize the elevation and moral robustness of the man." "Moral robustness" is good.

TRIAL BY JURY.

His Honor, Judge Kirkpatrick, of the District Court, if we are informed correctly, has done a very wise and praiseworthy thing, and one which, if properly followed up, will tend to greatly improve the speedy and satisfactory administration of justice in our county. An intricate and complicated business question being involved in a cause to be tried before him the other day, he requested several of our leading and prominent citizens to serve on the jury, as the ordinary method of drawing jurors had, in this instance, almost wholly failed to secure the attendance of such keen, shrewd business men, as could master the intricacies of the matter to be decided. This is not at all prejudicial to the clear judgment of ordinary jurors on ordinary subjects, but illustrates the proposition, that in the trial of important causes, in which the clearest possible perception not only is wanted, but also perfect familiarity with business rules, methods and customs, care should be taken to select such men as can readily appreciate the facts in evidence, and adapt them to the determination of the issue.

This subject opens up the oft discussed question, whether trial by jury is the *best* method to obtain justice, or whether a better system might not be devised. It surely appears like the broadest farce to place indifferent men, men with no business experience, with neither education nor judgment upon a jury, before whom matters are to be brought for determination, which would puzzle the shrewdest judge, lawyer, merchant or manufacturer in the land. For example, and in order to place the matter in its broadest light, suppose a jury composed of citizens who could neither read nor write, not one of whom had ever seen the inside of an arithmetic, nor knew the substance and meaning of figures, were placed in the jury box to hear and determine a cause in which metes and bounds, and difficult calculations of distances and interest were the principal matters at issue, is there a sane man that would expect under such circumstances an intelligible or satisfactory verdict? Although this is an extreme case, yet the principle involved is made apparent, and it establishes the correctness of the view we have taken, that proper discrimination should be made with a view to the nearest approach to exact justice.

But, it will doubtless be objected, this is placing too great, and therefore dangerous power in the hands of the judiciary. Prudence suggests that jurymen should be chosen indifferently, from the mass of citizens, so that none may have a voice in selecting them. This is granted, and yet that mass might be reduced on the jury roll, by striking therefrom such persons as are known to be incompetent. In some of the European countries property qualification is demanded of a juryman, in others an educational qualification is required, but these only prove that the principle is correct, that some limit should be placed over the matter, to the end that proper juries may be selected. Judge Kirkpatrick has done a good work, we say, if it shall be followed by the adoption of some such system as we have hastily hinted at. Our standard of a juryman would be, entire competency, and we would wish to approach as near that standard as possible, in all cases.

AMNESTY.

Men who are engaged in getting up the Cincinnati convocation of sore-heads and ambitious Democrats, are using the specious cry of "general amnesty," which is claimed to be one of its leading objects and inspirations. The Republican party is in favor of amnesty, and has proved itself so by the record it has made since the war, in thousands of cases in which disabilities have been removed, from such applicants as are proved repentant and deserving. The XIV amendment to the Constitution provides, that "Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities," as are imposed by its provisions. Those disabilities have been removed by Congress, just as fast as application has been made, and we have yet to learn of one single meritorious instance where an application for amnesty has been refused. It is an easy thing for a new party, or any party to get up a cry which is popular with the people, and claim *par excellence* to approve and sanction it, but we venture to assert that no man who will attend the caucus at Cincinnati will attempt to go further toward *general* amnesty than the Republican party has done, unless he be an unpardoned and unrepentant rebel at heart. Who are the persons for whom this specious cry is raised? Not the rebel soldiery, for they long since were restored to full citizenship, including all civil rights. Not the mass of the people of the South, for they, too, long since passed from under the ban of executive disfavor. The men whom *general* amnesty would restore to full citizenship, including the right to a seat in the executive chair of nation, are Jeff Davis, Toombs, Breckenridge, Stephens and the other *leading conspirators* who attempted the destruction of the Republic, whose hands are yet red with the blood of four hundred thousand brave men, and whose hearts still beat with pity for the "lost cause" so dear to them. They alone are at this day deprived of what—their liberty—their lives? No; thanks to the leniency and forbearance of the Republican party, these have not been taken, but the vile and impious traitors are free to go where they will, and the only restriction imposed upon them is, that the citizenship which they forfeited is withheld from them.

Who demands the pardon of Jefferson Davis? the Union soldiers? the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives in order to save the country? Davis himself? Nay, none of these. Shall we name the man who claims this pardon, he whom the country deemed a patriot, the sage, to whom we have at times looked up for advice, but who, alas! in an evil hour, crazed with ambition, signed the bail-bond of the arch-traitor, and sent him again forth to the country? Horace Greeley alone, of all the prominent Union men, now attempts to arraign the grand party of that Union, for withholding civil rights from the President and Vice President of the late treasonable confederacy. The Republican party is for amnesty to all deserving it; but not for blotting out the stains of infamy which mark the brow of Davis and others, and which were placed there by their own impious conduct. If the Cincinnati Convention declares for universal amnesty, this is what it will mean, and in four years from now, Jeff. Davis, "to please the South," may be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

PITTSBURGH AND THE LONGITUDE.

At the Allegheny Observatory, in our sister city, preparations are being made for the last comparisons in the longitude determination, which the United States Coast Survey has been carrying out here in co-operation with that institution, for the Government. These determinations have been heretofore made from Cambridge, which is, with reference to Greenwich, the most exactly fixed position on this continent, and whence the longitude of Washington itself is derived. The Coast Survey, which is fixing with great care, several important points in the interior, has lately been led to consider the advantages which would accrue from having an accurately determined position nearer to the West, which might be used as a second standard of reference for places in the remoter States, with which signals from and to Cambridge, could not be so easily exchanged, and the Observatory here has some peculiar advantages for the work, which has lead the Survey to request its co operation to this end.

Preparations commenced some two months since with the visit of G. W. Dean, Esq., the officer in special charge of this department, and since then the work of determining the geodetic position of the capital of Texas has advanced to completion.

The difficulties in the way have been considerable, the distance being over fifteen hundred miles, across which the Observatory has lately been sending nightly signals to the Government's temporary astronomical station in Austin, but they have been lessened by the special facilities which we have here for this work, and by the attention given by the skilled officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which has liberally given the use of its wires. The equipment of the Observatory is specially complete in everything relating to the astronomical determination and electric transmission of the time on which these longitudes depend, and the beautiful apparatus for automatic time-distribution to cities and railroads, which it owes to the liberality of one of our own citizens, is thus also made useful in a work of national extent and interest.

The Observatory has been of late increasing the extent of its labors and acquisitions, until the little building which was at first more than sufficient for its wants, has grown inadequate to the accommodation of its apparatus, attendants, and a library which is increasing by the donations of foreign and other observatories, and scientific associations, as rapidly as by purchase. The present operations requiring more space than it can now afford, a temporary wooden structure is placed by the Coast Survey on its grounds, for the housing of one of the instruments now in use in Texas, and which will be brought here for the purpose of comparing observations.

The operations now being brought to a close are of extreme delicacy, though they consist in principle, of the telegraphic transmission to Texas of the Observatory time. The precision sought may be understood when it is known that the probable error of the determination from all causes when complete, is not likely to exceed one-tenth of a second, and that to attain this degree of precision, the loss of time suffered by the electric current in flowing from Pittsburgh to Austin, Texas, and back, has to be computed and allowed for.

The labor of observing ends with the present week, when that of computing and reducing the observations commences. The records will next be transmitted to Washington and undergo a second and most thorough examination before the final result is known with the precision which is sought, and which honorably distinguishes the geodetic operations of the United States, in comparison with those of the most advanced European governments.

THE question whether Governor Curtin did or did not voluntarily give $1,000 to establish the Pittsburgh *Commercial* is being hotly discussed just now. The New York *Herald* started it by plumply asserting that he did. The *Post*, copying that statement, added that though Curtin had no actual stock in that concern now, yet his friends had enough to "swing it" if they chose to. The *Commercial*, of course, denies both these statements. But the gist of them is reiterated from another quarter, with still more positiveness and persistence, though with additional particulars, which alter the *Herald's* inferences. The *Mail*, one of whose editors is well able to give us an interior view of the *Commercial*, says that Curtain certainly did subscribe and pay for the shares of the stock of that company; that the same ten shares were begged away from him to be added to the present ownership of the paper, a feat that was accomplished through "the kind offices of a lieutenant of the Governor, formerly a resident of this city;" that other Curtin shares were similarly begged in: so that Curtin neither through himself nor his friends now owns enough "to swing" the paper. "Our other paper" has denied boldly and openly the assertions and comments on this affair of the various papers which knew nothing about it. It will no doubt pass over with contemptuous silence the revelations of the paper which *does* know. That is the shrewdest way to meet them. We always did admire the way our employee did that. It is his "best hoit." In consideration of that alone it is that we promise not to vote for Curtin.—*Evening Leader.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Quadrennial Session of the General Conference of the M. E. Church will open at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, May 1st, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Seventy-two Conferences will be represented, including delegates from Africa, India and Germany. The ministerial delegates number two hundred and ninety-two, and lay delegates one hundred and twenty-nine, in all, four hundred and twenty-one. The five Bishops, fraternal delegates. It will be the largest delegated body ever held in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, perhaps, the most important. Great interest prevails throughout the denomination, and the results of its deliberations will be anxiously awaited. It has been well said that the amount of business transacted by this body in five weeks will equal the work accomplished in five months by Congress. Many of the delegates give twelve to fifteen hours each day to the general session and calls of committees. We expect to furnish a pretty full report of its proceedings.

The American Home Missionary Society received $291,503 during the past year, being $11,000 more than any previous year, and $48,000 more than the preceding year.

The month of May is noted for the gatherings of the leading religious bodies. We give the time and place of several, as follows: Presbyterian General Assembly, Detroit, Mich., May 16th; General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church meets at Richmond, Va., the same day; United Presbyterian General Assembly, will hold its fourteenth annual session, at Washington, Iowa, beginning May 15th; General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Nashville, May 1st; General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, South, same place, to commence May 4th; Southern Baptist General Convention, Raleigh, N. C., May 9th; General Council Christian Union, Salem, Ill., May 30th; General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 1st, and Baptist Anniversaries at New York, beginning May 21st.

The *United Presbyterian*, in discussing the question of "Unemployed Ministers," thinks there is something wrong that so many ministers are out of employment, while the demand for ministerial services is so great. It gives the following summary: In the Reformed Dutch Church, out of 510 ministers, 148 are without charge. In the re-united Presbyterian Church, of her 4,288 ministers, only 1,663 are settled pastors, while 1,000 are stated supplies, and 880 are entirely without charge. Many of these are employed in various works of the church as professors, editors, secretaries of boards, agents, etc., and some are, no doubt, set aside by age or feeble health. Still, a long list remains of ministers not properly employed.

The Baptists of this country are laboring to raise funds to build a church at Rome. The chief reason urged why one should be built at once is, that the congregation have been three times compelled to leave hired rooms, from the persecutions of the Jesuits.

Rev. Dr. Burton, of the Park street church, Hartford, Conn., has had a question box placed at the entrance of his church, into which honest inquirers are requested to drop their difficulties in writing, that their pastor may reply from the pulpit.

The *Independent* charges the American Tract Society with expunging from the manuscripts, which it accepts for publication, any allusions to the "date unpleasantness," which would be distasteful to Jefferson Davis and his kindred saints.

According to the New York *Observer*, the California Legislature has enacted that religion "shall neither be taught nor *practised* in the public schools" of San Francisco.

A Ritualistic Episcopal church, at Providence, R. I., is thus described by an enthusiastic worshipper: "The altar is white, with solid marble top, and has a re-table composed of three steps, the central figure an "*Agnus Dei*," and these Latinian sentences from the Litany illuminate the front of the steps: "By Thy Holy Nativety," "By Thy Cross and Passion," "By Thy Glorious Resurrection and Ascension." The whole is surmounted with a substantial altar cross of polished brass. Yesterday the altar was vested with a rich embroidered frontal and super-frontal, of color for the season and of the finest quality."

The ministers of Lancaster, Penna., have agreed that, except in cases of the clearest necessity, they will not assist in a funeral service on Sunday.

The following overtures were presented to the Presbytery of Mount Sterling, Illinois, and the accompanying answers gave by it, viz: 1. Is it a violation of the Fourth Commandment to go to a post office on the Sabbath day for the purpose of obtaining mail matter? ANSWER. *Resolved*, That in ordinary cases it would be a violation of the Fourth Commandment to take mail matter from the post office on the Sabbath day. 2. Does one violate his Christian obligations in holding the office of postmaster when he knows that the civil law will compel him to open his office for the delivery of the mail on the Sabbath day? ANSWER. *Resolved*, That a Christian has no right to engage in any employment which would compel him to violate the law of God. It is higher than civil law, and cannot be abrogated by humane egislation.

It is said many of the members of Rev. Dr. Cheney's church, Chicago, are growing dissatisfied with their present ostracism, and desire restoration to the Bishop's favor.

[illegible] and the Diocesan Building Fund, amounting to the munificent sum of fifty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars. The donors were Erastus Corning, Esq., and others.

The *Western Recorder*, organ of the High Church Baptists of Kentucky, lays down the following axioms: 1. Baptist churches are the only gospel churches. 2. All Christians, unless it is wholly impracticable, should hold membership in some Baptist church. 3. The demands of the Scriptures would be met if all other denominations—seeing their errors—would disorganize. 4. It is the duty of every Baptist to do all he can, legitimately, to influence Christians and other denominations to leave their unscriptural organizations and unite with the Baptists. 5. It is wrong in a Baptist to make the impression—by word or deed—that other denominations are gospel churches. 6. It is the duty of every Baptist to testify, uniformly and kindly for the whole truth.

MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S for May comes as usual prompt, fresh and spicy. Its leading articles are "Mr. Jefferson's pet," "The Story of Tammany," "California," and Anthony Trollope's "Golden Lion of Granpere." The editor's record is fresh as usual, and his drawer and historical record are full of readable matter. For sale by Pittock & Co.

ATLANTIC—always welcome to our table. The May number continues Parton's excellent sketches of Jefferson, and Hawthorne's "Septimus Felton." Dr. Holmes gives us another chapter of the "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and Grace Greenwood a poem entitled, "The Story of Some Bells." There is much other attractive reading, altogether making it a superb number. For sale by Pittock & Co.

SCRIBNER'S.—As usual, the matter in *Scribner's Monthly* for May is rich, varied and interesting. It opens with an article on "Traveling by Telegraph: Northward to Niagara." Last fall as the author was sauntering through the grounds on Arlington Heights, gazing upon the faded glories of Arlington House, once owned and occupied by the late rebel General R. E. Lee, and meditating among the tombs of the boys in blue, who laid their life on the altar of their country, he met some gentlemen who invited him and his companions to accompany them on their annual "business trip" over the Northern Central Railway from Baltimore to Niagara Falls. The description given is very graphic and will be read with great interest. The Northern Central Railway and its connecting lines pass through some of the finest scenery in the country, as well as the richest and most productive farm lands. Nothing could surpass in fertility the soil in York county in this State and the Genessee country in New York. In rugged and magnificent grandeur the scenery on the Susquehanna is not surpassed in any country in the world. The wooded slopes on its banks tower in dizzy heights, and whether, all leafless, the trees frown sternly on the passenger in winter, or, clothed with verdant foliage, smile and wave their brawny arms for joy as he speeds along on a journey of recreation in summer, the spectacle which they afford is sublimely grand. What could excel in beauty and picturesqueness the scenery of Seneca, Crooked and Canandaigua lakes in New York State? A great portion of the country through which these first-class railroads run possesses an inexhaustible store of minerals. This route to Niagara Falls is likely to be adopted by summer excursionists and tourists from Washington, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is likely, too, that it will attract the capitalist and the speculator. As soon as the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad is finished, and it will be in a very short time, cars will run through from Washington to Niagara Falls by way of Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania Railroad will run through cars from New York to the Falls *via* Philadelphia and Harrisburg,

FINANCIAL.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 26, 1872.

In some quarters there seems to be a disposition to conjure up prospects of war in Europe as an explanation of the rise in gold. There is, however, sufficient reason in the vastly increased volume of imports of foreign goods and the consequent increase in the demand for gold to pay duties on them, for all the rise there has been. The following figures of the imports at New York for the week ending April 20, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two previous years, show that the volume of imports is at present about double what it usually is:

	1870	1871	1872
Dry goods	$2,131,875	$2,605,632	$3,063,711
Gen. mdse	4,331,695	4,763,207	10,040,330
Tot. for w'k	$6,425,478	$7,559,839	$13,104,110
Prev rep'td	$9,650,359	107,550,437	123,025,934
Since Jan 1	$87,973,837	111,919,276	136,129,084

The import business of Boston and other Atlantic ports is, of course, not as large as that of New York, but the increase at all of them has been in the same proportion. There is in the States east of the Mississippi, before $140,000,000 of gold all told, nearly all of which is in the Treasury. Notwithstanding the increased product of the mines of precious metals, our stock of those metals does not increase, but as the product increases so does the export. The consequence is that about the same quantity of specie is now required to do double as much business in the payment of duties as it was a year ago, and the increased demand adds speculators in keeping up the prices.

If there were any foundation for the apprehensions of war in Europe, the prices of our bonds in London would be likely to show the first indications of it. The prices of securities in that market as compared with a month ago have not declined, but have been remarkably steady, notwithstanding the discovery in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, which might be expected to put down the prices if the market for securities was not strong, and the confidence in continued peace not equally so. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Robinson Bros., No. 48 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	117½	117¾
5-20—1862	114½	115¼
" 1864	114¼	114¾
" 1865	115½	115¾
" 1865 new	114¾	114¾
" 1867	115	115¼
" 1868	114¼	114¾
10-40s	110	110¼
Currency 6's	119½	119¾
Gold	112	112¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	99¼	99¼
Do Scrip	92¾	92¾
Erie	19¼	19¾
Harlem	127	128¾
Reading		97 –
Lake Shore	99¾	99¾
Fort Wayne	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾
Rock Island	113	113¾
Chicago & N. W	80¾	81¾
Do. Preferred	91	91¾
St. Paul, Common	62	62
Do. Preferred	80¾	80¾
Wabash	37½	37¾
Do. Preferred	59¾	59¾
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾
Ohio & Mississippi	49¼	49¼
Pacific Mail	70¾	72¾
West. Union Telegraph	73¾	73¾
Adams Express	99	99
American Express	73¼	73¾
U. S. Express	75¾	74¾
Wells, Fargo	81¾	80½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	61	61¼
Penna. Allotments	58	58
Reading R. R.	59½	59¾
Camden & Amboy	125¼	126
Lehigh Navigation	46¾	46
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	41¾	41¾
Central Transportation	44½	45
Empire Transportation	54	54
Union Transportation	73	
Pittsburgh City 5's		74
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94½	94½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾	58¾
Philadelphia & Erie	28¾	28¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	112¼	U. S. 10-40s	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116½	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	114½
U. S. 5-20s, '62	115½	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	114¼
U. S. 5-2-0's '65		U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, April 26, 1872.

Gold strong and active; sold as high as 112¾, but closed at 112⅝@113. Loans from flat to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $72,000,000. Specie engagements for Europe to-morrow, $1,389,000 up to this evening, of which $500,000 is silver. Governments active and excited, with a further advance in prices. Stocks strong and active, and the Erie, Pacific Mail, &c., &c., as the chief feature. Next in point of interest were Union Pacific and Northwestern. Panama advanced to 112¾, and closed at 112. Market closed up strong, still in some instances ¼ has been paid for the use of stocks till to-morrow. It is thought the Bank statement will be favorable. Money was easy, at 6@7, with loans as low as 5. State bonds quiet. Tennessees firm. South Carolina weak. A Washington dispatch asserts that the money question of consequential damages in the Alabama case is waived, and the principle only is to be submitted.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 118; 5-20s of '62, 115¾; '64, 115¾; '65, 116¼; do. new, 114⅝; '67, 115¾; '68, 115¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 116⅜; new 6s, 112¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouris, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 70; new, 70¼; Virginia, new, 55; old, 50; North Carolina, old, 36; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 73¾; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Ex., 98¾; Wells-Fargo do, 80¾; American Merchants Union do, 73; United States do, 76; Pacific Mail, 73; New York Central, 99¾; Scrip, 93; Erie, 20¾; do preferred, 83¾; Harlem, 128; do. preferred, 140; Michigan Central, 113½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 80¾; do preferred, 84; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 110; St. Paul, 61¾; do preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 38; do pref'd, 60; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 119; do pref'd, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 49; C. C. & C., 92½; Burlington and Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 56¾; Illinois Central, 133; Union Pacific, 40¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union, 93; Delaware and Lackawanna, 108¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 26.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No 1 white Michigan $1.80; No 2 do $1.72; amber Michigan $1.74½; No 1 red $1.75; No 2 do $1.71@1.72½. Corn firm and a shade better; high mixed 52c; low mixed 51¼@51¾c; Michigan 51¾c. Oats firm and a shade better; No 1 45c; No 2 40@40¼c; Michigan 41¾@42c. Clover seed $5.25.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY April 26, 1872.

ASHES—Quiet. Common Soda, 5¼@6cts; refined, 6¾@7; Nitrate, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—The stock in this market is light, and mostly in bad condition; trade is generally reported dull, while prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $2.50 to $2.80 per bbl for common to fair and $4@5 for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BUTTER—The hot weather, as might be expected, has cut down the demand somewhat, but stocks are light, and for the better grades, prices are still maintained: 20@23 for common to fair, and 28@30 for good to prime.

BEANS—In light supply and steady with regular sales at $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is still reported dull, and the market is quiet, though prices are nominally unchanged.

CHEESE—Is coming in more freely but as yet the stock is by no means large; we can report sales of new Ohio Dairy at 15 to 16, as to quality. Prime (old) York State Goshen is still quoted at 19@20.

CONDENSATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

CANNED GOODS—Are reported steady but unchanged: Peaches (3 lb cans) $6.50 to $7 per case: Tomatoes $4.00@5; Corn, $5, 25 and $6.50 according to quality and brand.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; and $16@18 for prime.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted nominally at 19cts by the car load and 20@25cts additional for small-er lots.

COUNTRY BACON—Dull; shoulders 4½@5c, clear sides 5½@6½; hams, 8@9. Country lard, 8@8½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches continue dull; but are barrelessly demand for good and prime soon, in consequence of the scarcity of both green and dried apples; we continue to quote as follows: halves 9@10 cts; mixed 7@8; quarters 6 to 6½; peeled 15@20. Apples, 3 to 4 for sun dry to prime and 9@5 for choice. Blackberries, 15 to 16; pitted Cherries, 27 to 30 cts; unpitted, 6 to 8 cts.

EGGS—The supply although not unusually large, seems to be in excess of the demand, and prices are weak and lower; we reduce our quotations to 14@15c.

FLOUR—Is firm and somewhat excited and the recent advance is well maintained. We continue to quote at $7.75 to 8.25 for fair to choice Spring wheat and $8.25 to 8.75 for red winter. The course of the flour market hinges entirely on the weather and the wheat crop. Rye Flour is quiet and unchanged at $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue light and with a steady milling demand prices firm and tending upward; we continue to quote red winter at $1.73@1.75, and it is probable that a round lot of strictly prime would bring a fraction more. Spring Wheat is dull and weak under the influence of the advices from the west, though as yet we have heard of no sales here above former quotations. Quite a number of country mills are sending orders here for wheat. Corn is steady and firmer and with a little increased demand and diminished receipts, stocks are being reduced and prices, in consequence are tending upward; we now quote at 39 to 32 for mixed to prime yellow. Oats in good demand, fair demand and steady but unchanged; may be fairly quoted at 60 cts free in elevator. Rye is quiet and may be quoted nominally at 97 to 81. There is nothing doing in Barley—none offering and no sending. While injury to the crop it may be quoted at 75 to 80 for Spring and 80 to 85 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade is fair; it might be better and there is nothing to complain of. Rates are considerably firmer in the east, in sympathy with the advance in gold, and as noted in our last report, refined goods are higher east but as yet unchanged here. There is no improvement in the Coffee market and none can reasonably be expected until the duty question has been disposed of by Congress. We clip the following from the Baltimore *American* of Thursday: "We note a sale late yesterday of 1,500 bags Rio ex "Cricket" on private terms, but understood to be rather below quotations. The market is very quiet, with little or no disposition on the part of buyers to make bids. It is generally conceded that sales to any extent could not be effected without a reduction in prices. Holders however are firm and show no disposition to press sales. The stock in first hands is about 50,000 bags. We renew quotations, which, in the absence of cargo sales, must be regarded as nominal, viz: 13@15½ cts gold, in bond, for good to prime cargoes Rio. Java and West India Coffees are at a stand."

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 23¾@24; Prime, 22½@23; Good, 22; Fair, 21¼. Java, 28. Roasted, prime, 30 per gross, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 12¾; A Coffee, 11¾; B, 11½; Ex C, 11¼; C Yellow and Circle C, 11⅛. These quotations are for straight brands; "marked up" sugars, ¼ less.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 66; Good, 63; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8½@8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 55; Cloves, 24; Nutmegs, $1.35.

HOPS—Are quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way at $4.50@4.75 per barrel.

HAY—We can report continued liberal receipts by river, and while the demand has fallen off considerably, holders generally are not disposed to make concessions to effect sales; we continue to quote baled on wharf at $30 to $33, with some few small sales reported at $34 and $35.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is reported dull and we reduce our quotations to $1.45@1.50 for gallon jugs.

OILS—No. 1 extra lard oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 82@85.

ONIONS—Sales at $2 to $3 per bbl, as to quality. Onion sets, $4.50 to $5.50 per bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts are still on the increase, and as stocks have commenced to accumulate, the market is weaker, though as yet prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at 80 to 90 cts per bushel, the outside figure for Peach Blows.

PEANUTS—Sales at 3¼@4cts per lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¼cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8½cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11½c; do, canvassed, 12. Lard, in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10½; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

BAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Quiet and unchanged; $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEED—Clover Seed is steady with jobbing sales at $5.75@6. Timothy seed is still quoted at $3.25 to $3.50, and Flax Seed at $1.90.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¾@9cts.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at 87@88, by the load and car 90@92 in a jobbing way.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 26, 1872.

The operations in pig iron during the week under review have been light, and the market is rather quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. The feeling is gradually gaining ground that prices will go up higher, and, in consequence, the demand has been somewhat stimulated. The market is now wholly to supplying wants, hence, as already noted, trade is less active and the volume of business comparatively light. However, the offerings continue very meagre, and stocks, excluding what is held by the mills, are said to be unusually light; No 1 Red Short iron, and there seems to be more inquiry for this particular kind than any other; is very scarce and commands full prices, $55, 4 more some of the furnacemen allege that they have been able to realize $54, at furnaces—equal to $56.50 here—but this is regarded as being very doubtful to say the least. Neutrals and Cold Short irons are quiet and neglected, in consequence, the market for these grades is easier, though as yet prices are not quotably lower. We notice that the eastern markets, particularly New York, are reported unfed, and, and there, as here, business is less active.

For finished irons and Nails there is a steady demand and prices are fully sustained. Stocks are generally reported light and dealers seem to have about as many orders as they can attend to. As noted in our last report, margins, at present prices, are small, and mill owners, in consequence, are not disposed to press sales.

ANTHRACITE.

80 tons	Grey Silvery	$49 00	5 mos
20 "	B I Foundry	55 00	4 mos
10 "	No 1 Foundry	54 00	4 mos
250 "	White Red Short	52 00	4 mos
80 "	White Red Short	53 00	4 mos
100 "	Grey Forge	52 50	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 "	No 1 Mill Iron	55 00	4 mos
200 "	No 1 Mill Iron	55 00	4 mos
HANGING ROCK.			
150 "	Charcoal	55 00	4 mos
BLOOMS.			
100 "	Carondelet Mo	110 00	cash

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 26, 1872.

The refined was reported firmer, in consequence mainly of the advance in gold, and there was considerable inquiry for cargoes at 21¾ to 21¾, but we heard of no sales. Refiners here are unwilling at present prices, and consequently, an early advance is anticipated. May, 1st half quoted at 22; last half, 22½; June, 22¾@22¾. However, the inquiry is mainly for early deliveries, and for future, quotations are nominal. Crude was quoted at Parker—at 8¾ 12½, $3.45 and $3.47½ per bbl, and quiet.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works, 600 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 51 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

L. Irwin & Co., 288 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total.....1009

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 250 bbls to Logan, Bro., & Co., Phila.

Total.....250

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sunbeam O W, acct. of W. Stewart.....634

Keystone O W, acct. of J. Bushnell.....444

Total.....1078

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 26.—5 P. M.—Consols, money 93¼; account 93⅝@93¾. 5-20s of '62, 90⅝; '65, 91⅜; '67, 93½; 10-40s 89½.

PARIS, April 26.—Rentes 54f 77c. The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 3,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 11@11⅛d. Wheat: red winter 11s 10d; red spring 11s 1d@11s 5d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton firm; sales of 1,000 bales middling upland at 23½c. Flour active and higher; superfine western and State $6.40@6.90; common to good $7@7.35; good to choice $7.20@7.60; extra Ohio $7.55@9.10. Rye flour in fair request at $4.15@5.25. Corn mess unchanged. Whisky firmer at 91½c. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring in store $1.60; Milwaukee No. 2 spring in store $1.64; winter red western $1.80@1.82. Rye firmer; western 91@92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; western mixed afloat 75@76c; old in store 73½c; afloat 76½c. Oats dull; western 52@55c; Ohio 54@57c. Eggs in good demand; western 16½@17. Hops and hops unchanged. Coffee dull; 17¾@19½. Sugar is in fair request; fair to good refining 8¼@8¾; Cuba 8¾ @9⅝. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans 60@63. Rice unchanged. Crude petroleum 12½; refined 23¾. Turpentine dull; 50@51. Pork firmer; new mess $14.00; prime $11; prime mess $13; mess May $14; July $14.25. Beef unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear 8. Cut meats firmer; hams 9¾@10¼; shoulders 5¾@6¼. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8⅝; kettle 9⅜. Butter heavy; new 21@32.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Weather hot; receipts moderate; markets slow. Beeves to-day 29; making 8,100 cattle this week against 8,900 last week; drovers anticipate a lighter run, so refuse to concede voluntarily; holding some over for Monday; most of the stock was sold at 11¾@12¾c; one drove 8 cts; Illinois averaging 1,385 9 cars Mexico 7 cwt 12c. Sheep declined ½c since yesterday, and with hard work to sell; arrivals to-day 1,600, but not all selling. Matters declined 1c during the week; a car 73 lbs. Ohio sheep, sheared, sold at 6½c; a car 100 lbs. wool sheep 10c; a car 111 lbs. Massachusetts 10¾c. Hogs: 14 cars, making total 20,200 for week against 26,100 a week ago; dressed sold at 6@6¼c; 160 to 200 lbs; 5¾c for heavy and 6½c for pigs.

BUFFALO, April 26.—Cattle receipts 689, making the supply for the week 7,052, or 424 cars, against 445 last week. There was a strong demand for a few lots remaining, and they brought good prices; sales of 137 Illinois steers, 990 to 1,231 lbs, $5.50@6.50. Sheep receipts 400, making the week's supply 7,000, against 5,600last week; sales of 173 clipped Ind. 76 lbs, $5.40; 245 clipped Ohio sheep, 77 lbs, $5.75; 100 clipped Ohio sheep, 80 lbs, $5.50. Hogs: receipts 3,100, making weeks' supply 16,700, against 11,000 last week; about 4 cars were offering; sales 228 Illinois, 165 to 224 lbs, at $4.70@4.80.

ALBANY, April 26.—The supply of cattle was fully equal to the demand, and the average quality as good as last week; prices at the opening were from 5½c to 5¾c lower than a week ago; the range was from 6½c to 7c for extra; bulls and cows were small. The market was stronger, and prices may be quoted at 5½ per head higher. Sales were limited, at from $35,00 to $70,00 for common to fancy. Veals slow of sale at 7½@8½c. The market for sheep ranged stronger and higher, ranging for unsheared at from 9½c to 11c; white shorn 7@7½c; but today there was a reaction, showing a falling off equal to ½c on both.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The market remains quiet but steady for cottons and firm for heavy woolens of intrinsic worth, while for light fancy styles there is a general complaint that goods are selling below the cost of production. The wood trade is greatly exhausted, two or three manufacturers and a few eastern dealers have swept the market of all the fine domestic and foreign woods available, and with a greatly reduced stock the market partakes of a firmer tone. In staple cottons there is little or no change. New York Mills are selling at 22c; Wamsutta 20@21c; standard brown sheetings 14½@15c and printed calicoes 11¼@12c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Flour dull; low to choice treble $8@10; choice family $10.50@12. Corn: mixed and yellow 60c; white 70c. Oats 57@58. Bran dull; $1,40@1,45. Hay scarce; prime 31c; choice 32c. Pork firmer; mess $13,25 @13,50. Bacon advanced: 5½@7¾@7¾c. Hams sugar cured 13@14c. Lard firmer; tierces packers 9¾@9¾; keg 10@ 10¼. Sugar quiet; good fair to fully fair 8¾@9¾c. Molasses: no receipts; nothing doing. Whisky 86@88c. Coffee 18¾@20½c. Cotton quiet; sales of 1,000 bales; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 22¾c; middlings 23¾c; receipts 192 bales; exports to Continent 7,467; to Boston 910; stock 98,389; week's sales 13,500; net receipts 6,736; gross 7,827; exports to Liverpool 4,684; to Continent 9,033; coastwise 7,854.

Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Cotton dull; low middling 23½c. Flour firm; family $8,00@8,25. Wheat steady; red $1,72. Corn firm, at 49c. Rye firm, at 92@94c. Oats steady, at 42@43c. Barley firm and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Eggs dooping at 12c. Near pork a speculative demand, and prices higher; sales of city were made at $14,10 for cash, and contracts were settled at this rate. Lard quiet and unchanged at 8¾; kettle 9¾. Bulk meats excited and higher; shoulders and sides 6¼@6½c. Bacon an advance asked but none established; shoulders 8; sides 7@7¼. Hogs firm; $4,10@ 4,45. Whisky firm; 91c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Flour firm; demand light; Wisconsin and Minnesota $8,00@8,75, the latter for choice. Wheat steady; State and western red $1,80@1,82. No. 2 spring $1,70; white $2,00@2,10. Rye steady and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way at $4,30@4,75 per barrel.

HAY—We can report continued liberal receipts by river, and while the demand has fallen off considerably, holders generally are not disposed to make concessions to effect sales; we continue to quote baled on wharf at $30 to $33, with some few small sales reported at $34 and $35.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is reported dull and we reduce our quotations to $1.45@1.50 for gallon jugs.

OILS—No. 1 extra lard oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 82@85.

ONIONS—Sales at $2 to $3 per bbl, as to quality. Onion sets, $4.50 to $5.50 per bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts are still on the increase, and as stocks have commenced to accumulate, the market is weaker, though as yet prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at 80 to 90 cts per bushel, the outside figure for Peach Blows.

PEANUTS—Sales at 3¼@4cts per lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¼cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8½cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11½c; do, canvassed, 12. Lard, in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10½; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

BAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Quiet and unchanged; $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEED—Clover Seed is steady with jobbing sales at $5.75@6. Timothy seed is still quoted at $3.25 to $3.50, and Flax Seed at $1.90.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¾@9cts.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at 87@88, by the load and car 90@92 in a jobbing way.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 26, 1872.

The operations in pig iron during the week under review have been light, and the market is rather quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. The feeling is gradually gaining ground that prices will go up higher, and, in consequence, the demand has been somewhat stimulated. The market is now wholly to supplying wants, hence, as already noted, trade is less active and the volume of business comparatively light. However, the offerings continue very meagre, and stocks, excluding what is held by the mills, are said to be unusually light; No 1 Red Short iron, and there seems to be more inquiry for this particular kind than any other; is very scarce and commands full prices, $55, 4 more some of the furnacemen allege that they have been able to realize $54, at furnaces—equal to $56.50 here—but this is regarded as being very doubtful to say the least. Neutrals and Cold Short irons are quiet and neglected, in consequence, the market for these grades is easier, though as yet prices are not quotably lower. We notice that the eastern markets, particularly New York, are reported unfed, and, and there, as here, business is less active.

For finished irons and Nails there is a steady demand and prices are fully sustained. Stocks are generally reported light and dealers seem to have about as many orders as they can attend to. As noted in our last report, margins, at present prices, are small, and mill owners, in consequence, are not disposed to press sales.

ANTHRACITE.

80 tons	Grey Silvery	$49 00	5 mos
20 "	B I Foundry	55 00	4 mos
10 "	No 1 Foundry	54 00	4 mos
250 "	White Red Short	52 00	4 mos
80 "	White Red Short	53 00	4 mos
100 "	Grey Forge	52 50	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 "	No 1 Mill Iron	55 00	4 mos
200 "	No 1 Mill Iron	55 00	4 mos
HANGING ROCK.			
150 "	Charcoal	55 00	4 mos
BLOOMS.			
100 "	Carondelet Mo	110 00	cash

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 26, 1872.

The refined was reported firmer, in consequence mainly of the advance in gold, and there was considerable inquiry for cargoes at 21¾ to 21¾, but we heard of no sales. Refiners here are unwilling at present prices, and consequently, an early advance is anticipated. May, 1st half quoted at 22; last half, 22½; June, 22¾@22¾. However, the inquiry is mainly for early deliveries, and for future, quotations are nominal. Crude was quoted at Parker—at 8¾ 12½, $3.45 and $3.47½ per bbl, and quiet.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works, 600 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 51 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

L. Irwin & Co., 288 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total.....1009

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 250 bbls to Logan, Bro., & Co., Phila.

Total.....250

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sunbeam O W, acct. of W. Stewart.....634

Keystone O W, acct. of J. Bushnell.....444

Total.....1078

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 26.—5 P. M.—Consols, money 93¼; account 93⅝@93¾. 5-20s of '62, 90⅝; '65, 91⅜; '67, 93½; 10-40s 89½.

PARIS, April 26.—Rentes 54f 77c. The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 3,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 11@11⅛d. Wheat: red winter 11s 10d; red spring 11s 1d@11s 5d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton firm; sales of 1,000 bales middling upland at 23½c. Flour active and higher; superfine western and State $6.40@6.90; common to good $7@7.35; good to choice $7.20@7.60; extra Ohio $7.55@9.10. Rye flour in fair request at $4.15@5.25. Corn mess unchanged. Whisky firmer at 91½c. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring in store $1.60; Milwaukee No. 2 spring in store $1.64; winter red western $1.80@1.82. Rye firmer; western 91@92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; western mixed afloat 75@76c; old in store 73½c; afloat 76½c. Oats dull; western 52@55c; Ohio 54@57c. Eggs in good demand; western 16½@17. Hops and hops unchanged. Coffee dull; 17¾@19½. Sugar is in fair request; fair to good refining 8¼@8¾; Cuba 8¾ @9⅝. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans 60@63. Rice unchanged. Crude petroleum 12½; refined 23¾. Turpentine dull; 50@51. Pork firmer; new mess $14.00; prime $11; prime mess $13; mess May $14; July $14.25. Beef unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear 8. Cut meats firmer; hams 9¾@10¼; shoulders 5¾@6¼. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8⅝; kettle 9⅜. Butter heavy; new 21@32.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Weather hot; receipts moderate; markets slow. Beeves to-day 29; making 8,100 cattle this week against 8,900 last week; drovers anticipate a lighter run, so refuse to concede voluntarily; holding some over for Monday; most of the stock was sold at 11¾@12¾c; one drove 8 cts; Illinois averaging 1,385 9 cars Mexico 7 cwt 12c. Sheep declined ½c since yesterday, and with hard work to sell; arrivals to-day 1,600, but not all selling. Matters declined 1c during the week; a car 73 lbs. Ohio sheep, sheared, sold at 6½c; a car 100 lbs. wool sheep 10c; a car 111 lbs. Massachusetts 10¾c. Hogs: 14 cars, making total 20,200 for week against 26,100 a week ago; dressed sold at 6@6¼c; 160 to 200 lbs; 5¾c for heavy and 6½c for pigs.

BUFFALO, April 26.—Cattle receipts 689, making the supply for the week 7,052, or 424 cars, against 445 last week. There was a strong demand for a few lots remaining, and they brought good prices; sales of 137 Illinois steers, 990 to 1,231 lbs, $5.50@6.50. Sheep receipts 400, making the week's supply 7,000, against 5,600last week; sales of 173 clipped Ind. 76 lbs, $5.40; 245 clipped Ohio sheep, 77 lbs, $5.75; 100 clipped Ohio sheep, 80 lbs, $5.50. Hogs: receipts 3,100, making weeks' supply 16,700, against 11,000 last week; about 4 cars were offering; sales 228 Illinois, 165 to 224 lbs, at $4.70@4.80.

ALBANY, April 26.—The supply of cattle was fully equal to the demand, and the average quality as good as last week; prices at the opening were from 5½c to 5¾c lower than a week ago; the range was from 6½c to 7c for extra; bulls and cows were small. The market was stronger, and prices may be quoted at $5 per head higher. Sales were limited, at from $35,00 to $70,00 for common to fancy. Veals slow of sale at 7½@8½c. The market for sheep ranged stronger and higher, ranging for unsheared at from 9½c to 11c; white shorn 7@7½c; but today there was a reaction, showing a falling off equal to ½c on both.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The market remains quiet but steady for cottons and firm for heavy woolens of intrinsic worth, while for light fancy styles there is a general complaint that goods are selling below the cost of production. The wood trade is greatly exhausted, two or three manufacturers and a few eastern dealers have swept the market of all the fine domestic and foreign woods available, and with a greatly reduced stock the market partakes of a firmer tone. In staple cottons there is little or no change. New York Mills are selling at 22c; Wamsutta 20@21c; standard brown sheetings 14½@15c and printed calicoes 11¼@12c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Flour dull; low to choice treble $8@10; choice family $10.50@12. Corn: mixed and yellow 60c; white 70c. Oats 57@58. Bran dull; $1,40@1,45. Hay scarce; prime 31c; choice 32c. Pork firmer; mess $13,25 @13,50. Bacon advanced: 5½@7¾@7¾c. Hams sugar cured 13@14c. Lard firmer; tierces packers 9¾@9¾; keg 10@ 10¼. Sugar quiet; good fair to fully fair 8¾@9¾c. Molasses: no receipts; nothing doing. Whisky 86@88c. Coffee 18¾@20½c. Cotton quiet; sales of 1,000 bales; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 22¾c; middlings 23¾c; receipts 192 bales; exports to Continent 7,467; to Boston 910; stock 98,389; week's sales 13,500; net receipts 6,736; gross 7,827; exports to Liverpool 4,684; to Continent 9,033; coastwise 7,854.

Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Cotton dull; low middling 23½c. Flour firm; family $8,00@8,25. Wheat steady; red $1,72. Corn firm, at 49c. Rye firm, at 92@94c. Oats steady, at 42@43c. Barley firm and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Eggs dooping at 12c. Near pork a speculative demand, and prices higher; sales of city were made at $14,10 for cash, and contracts were settled at this rate. Lard quiet and unchanged at 8¾; kettle 9¾. Bulk meats excited and higher; shoulders and sides 6¼@6½c. Bacon an advance asked but none established; shoulders 8; sides 7@7¼. Hogs firm; $4,10@ 4,45. Whisky firm; 91c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Flour firm; demand light; Wisconsin and Minnesota $8,00@8,75, the latter for choice. Wheat steady; State and western red $1,80@1,82. No. 2 spring $1,70; white $2,00@2,10. Rye steady and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way at $4,30@4,75 per barrel.

HAY—We can report continued liberal receipts by river, and while the demand has fallen off considerably, holders generally are not disposed to make conc

HOME NEWS.

Transfer of Negotiable Paper, this morning's lecture at the Iron City College.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

List of Letters Held for Postage.—Thaddeus Curry, Frostburg, Pa., 3c; W. D. Doty, Lawrenceburg, Pa., 3c; Hirsh & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Wm. Logue, McKnight P. O., Fa., 1c; McKinney & Son, New Concord, Ohio, 3c.

We bespeak the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Reeves & Parvin, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, &c., Philadelphia, Pa. Retail dealers will find this a first class house to deal with. Their goods can be relied on, and no better house can be found to purchase from. All information will be given by addressing them, or applying personally.

We Publish in another place this morning the card of Hon. John Gilfillan, of Upper St. Clair township, this county, who is a candidate for re-nomination to the assembly. Praise from us of Mr. Gilfillan's upright, honest character is not necessary. He is well known and universally respected by all who know him. He has made at Harrisburg, as an attentive, industrious and honorable member, and the county will do well to send him back.

Had a Leg Broken.

Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, a middle aged man named James Murphy, met with a very painful accident at the Monongahela wharf. He had come from the oil regions in search of work, and last evening, obtained a situation as deckhand on the Carrie Brooks. He had proceeded over the plank to the wharf boat, on his way to the boat upon which he was about to ship, with his carpet-sack in hand, when he missed his footing and fell into the water, striking on the river bottom on his leg and breaking it just above the ankle. Assistance was rendered by men on the boat and he was picked up and carried to the wharf. An officer was called who procured a cab and had the injured man conveyed to the Central Station House. Dr. McCann was summoned and reduced the fracture, after which Murphy was made as comfortable as possible for the night. He will be sent to the Twelfth ward hospital this morning. Murphy has a wife and family at Milwaukee.

Arrested for Arson.

On the 14th of January last the stable of W. G. Bingham, Esq., of Mansfield, was burned, three valuable horses and a carriage also being consumed by the flames. Subsequently, at two different times, the residence of Mr. B. was set on fire. Fire Marshal Butler has, for some time past, had a clue to the supposed incendiary, and yesterday visited the county jail and took the affidavit of a colored man named Benjamin Sparrow, who is held in durance on some minor charge. From the evidence of this man it appears another colored man, John Mottow by name, had been employed as a driver by Mr. Bingham until about the 1st of January last, when he was discharged from his situation. After this it is alleged that Mottow said that if he did not drive for Mr. B., nobody else should, and that he (Mr. B.) would be unable to get a driver to employ him. Yesterday afternoon Squire Butler proceeded to Mansfield and arrested Mattow, and, bringing him to the city, committed him for a hearing on Tuesday next.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The audience at the Pittsburgh last evening was one of the largest that has assembled during the very successful engagement of Miss Coombs and her company. Miss Coombs appeared as *Juliana* in Tobin's comedy of "The Honeymoon," Mr. Robinson sustaining the character of *Duke Aranza*. Prominent in the cast were Bradley, Coleman and Misses Bates and Proudfoot. The recitation, by Miss Coombs of Southey's "Idlot Boy" added another laurel to the wreath of popularity which she wears so gracefully and which all Pittsburghers acknowledge she wears deservedly. It should be remembered that this evening's will be the last performance by this company this season.

THE NECROMANCER OF EGYPT.—This spectacular production, which, in its beauties, is said to surpass the "Black Crook," while it is entirely devoid of the objectionable features of the latter, is now in preparation, and will be presented at the Pittsburgh Opera House shortly.

The Burglars Again.

The remarkable number of burglaries that have been committed in the city within the past few days would seem to indicate the presence of some well regulated gang of professionals. Yesterday morning another of those daring robberies was committed, this time at the house of Mr. Wilson, on Craig street, beyond Oakland. About three o'clock in the morning an entrance to the the house was effected through one of the library-windows which reach to the floor and open on a porch. A young lady, daughter of Mr. Wilson, was awakened by a noise in the room, and discovered that a man was in her room, very deliberately "going through" the dressing bureau and helping himself to whatever appeared to strike his fancy. The lady displayed remarkable presence of mind in coolly asking, "What are you doing there, sir?" The man turned and deliberately walked out of the room, locking the door after him. An alarm was given and the burglar was pursued, but he had passed down stairs, out of the door which he locked on the outside.

It was discovered that he had taken a gold watch and chain, worth about sixty dollars, and a breast-pin worth twelve dollars.

Literary Contest.

Some time ago the Trinity Lyceum challenged the Lincoln Literary and Debating Society of the Sixth ward to a debating contest. Arrangements were made which result in a contest last evening, and which took place in the Sixth ward Public School. A large and attractive audience, by the time of opening had assembled to witness the contest, and the manner in which they applauded, gave evidence of the manner in which they had been entertained. The subject for the discussion was "which is the most beneficial to the rising generation, a Circulating Library or a Gymnasium." On the part of the Lincoln were Misses A. McMasters, D. Main and J. Thomas. On the part of the Trinity, Messrs. Harmon and Friday. As the debater of the Trinity Lyceum failed to appear, Mr. Harmon was allowed two speeches. The Judges were Messrs. McCutcheon and Faller. Referee, Mr. T. Biggerstaff. The subject was ably discussed on both sides, but from the outset it was apparent to all that the Trinity debaters were no match for their opponents, and the result

[illegible] the Lincoln, and [illegible]ges reported in favor [illegible] continued and [illegible]nions of the audi[illegible]

We have watched the Lincoln for three years past, and every time we are called to notice them we see continued improvement, and in conclusion we would say long live the Lincoln and the gentlemen who so ably upheld its honor in last night's contest.

THE STACK MURDER.

The Alleged Accessories Released on Bail.

In the Common Pleas Court yesterday, Messrs. Marshall and Cohen, counsel for Bender and Golden, who have unfortunately, it appears, got themselves involved in the Stack murder case, appeared before Judges Sterrett and Collier, and made application to have bail fixed in the cases of the prisoners, that they might be accorded their liberty. The application was granted, and bail in Bender's case fixed at $6,000, and in the case of Golden at $1,500. Andrew Bender, brother to the defendant, and Adolph Schegler became sureties for Bender, and Thomas M. Marshall Esq., and John L. Boyd for Golden.

Application for the fixing of bail in the case of Seicher was also made, but, as might naturally be expected, the Judges deemed it advisable to deprive him of his liberty at present, at least.

INQUESTS.

Two Bodies Recovered.—Probable Infanticide.

Yesterday morning the body of Patrick O'Donnell, who was drowned in the Monongahela river, near Braddock's, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., was found floating in the river above Brownstown. It will be remembered that on the afternoon of the day referred to, O'Donnell, while crossing the river in a skiff, fell out and was drowned. He was a native of Ireland, about forty-four years of age, and single. He resided at Green Spring, in Mifflin township, and was in the employ of Thomas J. Kenney, of that place, at the time of his death. Justice Krehan, of Birmingham, empanneled a jury, but the inquest was adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon. The remains of deceased will be interred to-day in Uniondale Cemetery.

The body of a male child was found yesterday afternoon floating in the Ohio river at the head of Brunot's Island. Coroner West was notified, and proceeded last evening to view the body. The child had evidently lived but a short time, and having no clothing on when found, it is supposed it never had been dressed. The body had evidently not been very long in the water. The verdict was "found drowned."

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

More Exceptions Filed Yesterday.

In the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday, Captain Kicker appeared and filed exceptions to the award of the viewers, in the cases of the two tracts owned, the one by Mr. Charles Seely, and the other by Messrs. Casper Negley and Charles Seely. It is claimed by these gentlemen that the amounts awarded them is not sufficient to compensate them for parting with the property desired for the new Water Works.

Exceptions have now been filed in every case, excepting in that of Mrs. Clarissa Herron, either on the part of the owners of the land or the city. The time to which the filing of exceptions is limited expired yesterday, as the awards were filed in Court on the 16th instant, and ten days is allowed by law for exceptions, if there are any to be made.

It was reported, some days ago, that Mr. McClully had made a proposition in effect that, if the city would, during his lifetime, permit him to use his house and orchard, the Commission to use his house and orchard, the Commission might at once take Brilliant Hill at the valuation placed upon it. We now learn, upon good authority, that the proposition was made by Mr. McCully, through his attorney, on Saturday last, and on Monday a member of the Commission visited Mr. McCully's attorney and announced the acceptance of the proposition. It was then the acceptance of the proposition. It was then stated by the attorney that the arrangement would be declined and the proposition was withdrawn.

BREVIITES.

PLANTING trees in the South Park.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS will meet Monday afternoon.

YESTERDAY was a genuine summer day, hot and sultry.

THE streets were crowded to an unusual extent last evening.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY will not be represented at the Cincinnati Convention.

SEVERAL Pittsburghers are going to Cincinnati to see the sights next week.

THE Mayor and his detectives have had an unusually lively trade this week.

THOMAS J. JACK, Esq., has returned to the city after a brief absence in the East.

SEVERAL of the large fry passed through the city yesterday, on their way to Cincinnati.

A POOR, unfortunate street car horse on the Pleasant Valley line, dropped dead on Federal street yesterday afternoon, from the intense heat.

DR. WM PAINE, Dean of the faculty of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, proposes to establish a medical college in this city. A friend of his who was with him made a very narrow escape.

JOHN SULLIVAN was found in a state of intoxication, yesterday afternoon, lying on the track of the Connellsville Railroad. Officer Callahan prevented the accident.

SAM GOLDEN says the next man he sees struck he will never shut an eye till he inform Mr. Blackmore in person. The Mayor had better prepare to receive Samuel often.

MATTHEW CASEY, a young man residing on Manor street, Birmingham, yesterday fell from the top of a coal shed and broke his collar bone. He was attended by Dr. J. F. Thomas.

CAPTAIN JOHN NEELD was yesterday appointed Local Inspector of Hulls to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Samuel Walker. The appointment is a good one.

YESTERDAY morning some thoughtless boys misplaced a switch on the Twentieth street coal railroad, South Pittsburgh, causing a train of coal laden cars to be thrown from the track.

MR. PAUL, the Superintendent of the Water Works, expects to complete the iron tank on Troy Hill, Allegheny, within six weeks, and by that time the district will have a full supply of water.

RIDGE STREET, Allegheny, which received a new pavement but two years ago, is sadly in need of repairs in that line, large bare places being visible where the cobble stones have been torn up.

IN our report of the Allegheny Republican Club meeting, in yesterday's issue, we unintentionally omitted the name of George Black, Esq., from the list of Vice Presidents. A mistake was also made in the name of the Secretary, Mr. Theo. Myler is the Recording and Mr. Walker the Corresponding Secretary.

THOMAS O'KEEFFE, Esq., son of Mr. John O'Keefe, of the Seventh ward, we are pleased to learn, has received the appointment of Notary Public for Allegheny county, from the Governor. The appointee is a young attorney of decided promise, and in all respects competent to perform the duties devolving upon him by this evidence of the Governor's confidence.

A YOUNG LADY of good standing in society, and belonging to a highly respectable family in this city, has recently shown decided symptoms of kleptomania. Upwards of one hundred valuable books were traced from several establishments on Wood and Liberty streets, it is alleged, through her hands to a second-hand dealer, who had paid for them a merely nominal sum.

THE Executive Committee of the G. A. R. have decided to have no procession, oration nor dirge on Decoration day, the thirtieth of May. Posts 3, of Pittsburgh, and 117, of East Liberty will decorate the graves in Allegheny, St. Mary's cemetery, the old Presbyterian burying grounds and all other burying places between the rivers; Post 88, of Allegheny will attend the Uniondale and Troy Hill cemeteries, and Post 151, of Birmingham to the cemeteries south of the rivers.

NEWS was received here yesterday by telegraph from Evansville, Indiana, that James Rice, of Allegheny City, was shot on Thursday last by Frank Wright, keeper of the Marine hospital. Rice is said to have been intoxicated and threatened to whip Wright. The latter had fired four shots at him, the last one taking effect in Rice's right breast, and proving fatal. Wright is under bond for the small sum of $1,000. A brother of Rice started yesterday for Evansville, to bring the body to this city.

ADVERTISING as the means of prosperity is not as well understood as it should be. Nothing can take its place. It is a fact that no one who has advertised liberally and systematically has felt like disputing that it was the best spent money he put into the business. As a horse was never made fat by a single bushel of corn, so a single advertisement is never a perfect test of the benefits of advertising. The man with genuine wares to sell who advertised them in the rights way without success would be a curiosity.

A LANDLADY of the Ninth ward has adopted a novel and original method of initiating applicants for board. Upon their first appearance, and before they can deposit their baggage, she takes them to an alderman's office, and requires them to take the oath to administer to the faithful eating bowl; yea, even the fascinating beer glass. If every landlady were to adopt this unique polley, the cause of temperance would, doubtless, be promoted, and the condition of that class of downfallen and oppressed humanity —the landladies—would be greatly improved.

IN the District Court yesterday, Thomas Snowden brought suit against Captain Darlington, of the steamer Carrie Brooks, for the price of one of his patent boilers, which he placed in the boilers of the Brooks. Some months ago, as the Brooks was about to leave the wharf for Marietta, the heater suddenly blew out. Captain Darlington alleges with a steam pressure amounting to only twenty-four pounds. Capt. D. refused to pay for the heater, avering that the work of attaching it to the boilers of the boat had not been done in a workmanlike manner, and he had lost a trip to Marietta in consequence of the accident.

IT has long been known in police circles that there is in this city a gang of half grown boys, who make a business of thieving. The Mayor and his police are sparing no efforts to break up the organization, and several of them have already been sent to the House of Refuge. Yesterday a lad about eight years was brought to the Central Station House, charged with attempting to rob the money drawer of a woman who keeps a small shop in the neighborhood of Strawberry and Cherry alleys. He said he had been deputized by one of the larger boys. After being kept locked up for several hours, the Mayor released him. In view of the fact that it was the first offense and on account of his extreme youth.

YESTERDAY Mr. Davis, of the firm of Workman & Davis, left a horse and buggy standing for a few minutes on Sixth street. An insane young man coming along the street, jumped into the vehicle and drove up to Market, and thence up Fifth avenue at a break-neck speed. Officer Dean captured him at the corner of Wood and took him to the Central Station-house. At the four o'clock hearing the mother and brother of the unfortunate young man appeared before the Mayor and stated that they could do nothing with the young man. He had become insane from close application to study, and they could not manage him. The necessary papers will be made out, his case will be brought before the Court to-day, and he sent to Dixmont.

Now that pleasant weather seems to have set in to stay, and the birds are beginning to build and make the groves vocal with the morning concerts, it is as well to warn the boys and others who are so cruel as to rob nests and shoot the parent birds that the law has provided a severe penalty for such wanton mischief. The law says, "no person shall at any time kill, trap, or expose for sale, or have in his possession after the same is killed, any night hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, chickadee, robin or starkling, or any other insectiverous bird, or rob the nest of any wild bird whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped, or exposed for sale, and for each nest robbed or destroyed."

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company's Fair Haven Plan of Lots.

First sale of lots at farm formerly owned by F. Riggs, now known as Fair Haven, and within fifteen minutes' ride of the city, on Saturday, April 27th, at one o'clock, on the premises.

60 LOTS

will be offered on the following terms, placing them within the reach of all:

Ten per cent. down and five dollars per month thereafter, with interest. The extension of the road is now under contract, and passenger cars will run to above place within sixty or ninety days.

Plans of the lots can be seen at the office of the Company, in South Pittsburgh, and at Fair Haven on the day of the sale. The Company offer these lots specially for their workmen, and others who desire to locate convenient to their new mines. This plan of lots is designed by the Company to furnish homes to such of their employes and others who may desire to embrace this rare opportunity.

The coal being all taken out of first river hills, future mining operations are rapidly converging towards this place, and Fair Haven must necessarily be for years to come the centre of the mining district. Trains will leave at 11 and 12 o'clock, from office of the Company in South Pittsburgh.

An Inventive Age.

In this age of inventions and improved machinery a household would be deemed incomplete without that useful friend to woman—the sewing machine. In the selection of a machine, however, it is very important that the best one in the market should be chosen, thereby avoiding those many inconveniencies which an inferior machine is sure to give. In order to avoid all the troubles of repairing which complicated machines produce it will only be necessary to call on Messrs. Heckert & McCain, No. 8 Sixth place, and purchase one of those beautiful specimens of mechanism, a Florence Sewing Machine. One of the peculiar excellencies of the Florence is its simplicity of machinery, which makes it easy of management and at the same time lessens the liability to get out of order. The work done by the Florence is unsurpassed by any other, both in beauty and durability. The vast number of Florence machines that are sold every year is the strongest evidence of its popularity and excellence, than anything that we could say in its favor. Call and see the machine and be convinced.

The reason why the people patronize our home carriage manufactory of Messrs. Workman & Davis, is because they can always rely upon the representations of the members of the firm who never sold an inferior article. If you want a carriage, buggy, road wagon, or anything else, call at the warerooms, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

METHODISTS are begining to look forward to camp-meeting times.

REV. DANIEL SCHINDLER has retired from the editorship of the *Radfordi*, Pittsburgh.

THE new version of the Psalms has been adopted in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny.

REV. DR. KERR, of Allegheny, preached in the Greenville Presbyterian Church last Sunday.

REV. JOHN BROWN will preach in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning.

REV. VAN DEMARK at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, subject "Our Girls." Seats free.

REV. BISHOP SIMPSON was in the city a few days during the week and preached last Sunday evening in Christ Church.

REV. BISHOP KERFOOT will administer the rite of confirmation in St. John's Episcopal Church, Brownsville, to-morrow.

REV. HERBICK JOHNSON, D. D., pastor of the First church of Philadelphia, goes to Europe for six months for rest and recreation.

REV. A. MCILWAINE, for more than twenty years pastor of the church at Indiana, Pa, has asked the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation.

A BRANCH of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies was organized in the Union M. E. Church (Rev. Baird's) Allegheny, on Wednesday evening.

REV. E. J. GRAVES, pastor of the church in Sharon, has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the College of William and Mary, in Virginia.

ST. BRIDGET'S church, Eleventh Ward, will be dedicated to-morrow. High mass will be celebrated, the Right Reverend Bishop Domince presiding.

THE M. E. congregation of South Pittsburgh, Rev. J. H. Williams, pastor, will have their new church edifice, on Carson street, near Seventh, completed early in the fall.

THE congregation of the English Evangelical Lutheran church, Allegheny, Rev. J. G. Goettman paster, will hold service in their new edifice at Stockton avenue and Arch street, to-morrow.

THE REV. J. V. CELLARS, of the Providence Presbyterian church, Allegheny, who has been in poor health for some time past, is taking a brief vacation. He is at present visiting some friends in Ohio.

THE Rev. W. H. GILL, of Greensburg, Pa., has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian congregation of Allegheny, and will occupy their pulpit to-morrow, and regularly, we believe, thereafter.

REV. JOHN G. BROWN, D.D., will deliver a sermon on Sabbath evening next under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Mission, in the hall of the Moorhead public school house, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. THOS. H. HANNA, of the Sixth avenue U. P. Church, has gone East to visit a relative (Mrs. McKinsey) who is dangerously ill. During his absence he will supply the pulpit of the United Presbyterian Church at Argyle, New York.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The music for the evening will be furnished by the choir of the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny.

THE Anniversary of the Hazlewood Presbyterian Church will be held to-morrow afternoon, at which the reports will be read and addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. Howard, and Messrs. Wm. Alex. Clark and S. C. Faris, which will be interspersed with music specially selected for the occasion.

THE *Presbyterian* speaking of Henry Ward Beecher, denunciation of Calvanism is plain when it says: "such preaching as this, however applauded by the multitude, is unworthy of a Christain minister and can only be relished by infidels and those who are ready to abandon the Gospel upon the slightest pretext."

REV. MR. MARSHALL, formerly a member of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, but for the past few years a missionary in India, has returned home, accompanied by his wife. After a brief visit to friends in this city, he has returned to New York, to attend the Methodist General Conference, which convense next week in Brooklyn.

AT the late congregational meeting of the Sixth avenue United Presbyterian Church a committee was appointed to superintend the erection of a commodious building for the use of the interests generally of the Eleventh Ward Mission. The committee is composed of gentlemen who would insure success for any undertaking.

AMOS M. J. Church is being painted, papered, frescoed and completely renovated under the supervision of Rev. E. R. Jones, and will present quite an improved appearance when finished. The church membership has been increased some thirty since Mr. Jones assumed charge of it, while the Sunday School has almost doubled in numbers.

DR. BROWN, late of the Third U. P. Church, of this city, is engaged in one of the noblest of works, that of relieving the poor orphans of the east on the troubled sea of humanity. He is endeavoring to found an asylum for Western Pennsylvania. He should be sustained by every Christian and philanthropist. The Doctor will soon deliver before a Pittsburgh audience a lecture explanatory of his aims and work. From the Doctor's well-known ability as a brilliant orator and effective writer, a treat may be expected.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The boy who was arrested on Thursday charged with stealing the money from the *Volksblatt* office, had a hearing yesterday morning and was discharged. The circumstances were suspicious against the boy, but were not strong enough to warrant holding him. It seems that the clerk left the drawer unlocked over night, and in his carelessness he will have to refund the stolen money, which is between ninety and ninety-five dollars. It is rather a remarkable fact that the five and ten dollar bills, which were in the bottom of the drawer, were taken, while the smaller ones on top were left.

J. O. Smith enters suit against H. Van Forsan for larceny by bailee. Smith claims to have shipped produce to defendant who sold it and neglected to turn over the proceeds. Held for a hearing.

Chas. Sweeney, a carriage driver in the employ of O'Neill & Reilly, made information before Alderman Strain, charging Matthew Morrow, another carriage driver, with larceny and assault and battery. He affirms that Morrow, on the 24th inst., took a revolver belonging to the prosecutor and when asked for it he knocked the dependent down. Warrant issued.

Henry Balzer, who is employed in Park & Co.'s steel works, charges John Reilly before Alderman Barr with assault and battery. Reilley attempted to make Balzer leave the mill by thrashing him. He was discharged but returned again for the purpose of whipping Major Hancock, the manager. Warrant issued for his arrest.

Annie Horner and J. C. Collins have entered cross suits against each other before Alderman Strain, charging each other with assault and battery. Held for a hearing.

Mr. George Williams and his wife, Margaret Williams, seem to meet with some little obstacles that ruffle the calm serenety of their domestic life. Yesterday morning Mr. Williams, from Birmingham, came into the Mayor's office to make information against his wife for taking his children away from home. It is supposed that she intended to leave him permanently, as papers will be made out, his case will be referred to the court to have such action, and left the office.

A few moments afterwards his wife, accompanied by two of her children, a female friend, and an attorney, came into the office and made information against her husband, charging him with disorderly conduct. She alleges that he encountered her on the street and attempted to take one of her children from her, abusing her and addressing her with violent language. A warrant was issued for his arrest. Though the exact cause of the difficulty is unknown, it seems to be an old unpleasantness. It is said that the husband has gone off the children away from home, and that the wife subsequently regained possession of the little one, and started for her father's house. Other facts will probably be developed when the hearing takes place.

James Giles, of Mifflin township, who was charged with bigamy and assault and battery on his wife, had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Blackmore. The testimony developed nothing new of any importance. He wept truly while at the office, as also did his first wife who was present. He upbraided her for not visiting him while in prison, to which she replied that she was afraid he would hurt her. He asserted her children would not hurt her even if he could, but as he was behind iron bars there would not be the slightest danger. He was afterwards released upon $3,000 bail, and man and wife walked away together.

George Sangless, a boy but twelve years old, is accused before Alderman O'Donnell with attacking a little girl but six years of age, and robbing her of twenty five cents. He was held for a hearing.

Peter Weisse, the East Liberty man who is charged with murdering his wife, will have a hearing before the Mayor to-day. He will in all probability be discharged.

The Mayor had but sixteen common cases before him yesterday, a dozen in the morning and four in the afternoon.

Casper Silverman, who was charged with burglary, on oath of Simon Jacob, has been discharged.

Domestic.

The complaint is now general among the mistresses of households that no *good* domestics can be found. Even when one has been hired, however satisfactorily she may discharge her duties for a while, some pretext or other is given for leaving, or a sudden lapse into slovelines is noticeable. In a word, domestics are unreliable, faulty and unsatisfactory. We are glad to be able to convey to our readers the intelligence that a Domestic has been found, quite the reverse of all this, one, in fact, which is always reliable, perfect and all it professes to be. We refer to the light running Domestic Sewing Machine. Persons purchasing one of these articles will find it invaluable and thoroughly satisfactory. Call and examine the Domestic at work at No. 24 Sixth street, the store of

R. W. STEADMAN & CO.

Get an A. B. & O.
Get an A. B. & O.
Get an A. B. & O.
Get an A. B. & O.
Get an A. B. & O.
Get an A. B. & O.

If you want a first-class article get an American Button-hole & Overseaming Sewing Machine from Mr. James Espy, 178 Liberty street.

Chicago Relief.

Among the modes devised by the Chicago Relief Committee for assisting the unfortunates who were deprived of the means of a livelihood by the great fire, was one which was at once wise and judicious. The Committee distributed sewing machines to tailors, shoemakers, seamstresses, and others, who gained a living by means of the needle. The applicants were allowed in each case to select the particular machine which they considered the best. The official report states that 2,944 machines were given away. The returns are as follows:

Singer Manufacturing Company supplied 2,427.
Wheeler & Wilson, 235.
Howe, 127.
Grover & Baker, 44.
Wilcox & Gibbs, 30.
Florence, 18.
Finkle & Lyon, 20.
Bices, 17.
Etna, 11.
Wilson, 5.
Western Empire, 2.
Manhattan, 2.
Davis, 2.
Elliptic, 1.
Gold Medal, 1.
And American Button Hole, 2.

Here is another proof of the popularity of the Singer. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven Singers out of a total of 2,944.

Sixteen Years of Success.—In 1856 the now famous MUSTANG LINIMENT was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, liniments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated racing and trotting stables, in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, wens, earache, toothache, yield to its penetrating, counter-irritant properties, and burns, scalds and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

I.THOMAS

The Duquesne Wagon Works

of Messrs. C. COLEMAN & SON, on Marion avenue, Allegheny, is turning out some of the best and best-finished work to be found in any American shop. Easy as well, including *Farm*, *Southern* and *Platform Spring Wagons*, and as a specialty, *the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon*, surpassing all others in strength, durability, lightness of draught and cheapness. The Depot now full of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. Only the best materials used, and only the best workmen employed. Prices 15 to 25 per cent. lower than the East. All work warranted.

Address, C. COLEMAN & SON,
Allegheny City, Pa.

s8.

The Intense Warm Weather

which is fairly upon us strongly suggests to every considerate person the propriety and importance of a change clothing from the heavy winter garments to something more light and comfortable. In looking for a place to make such purchases we can strongly recommend the house of H. Sutmeyer, Bro, & Co., corner Federal and South Diamond streets, Allegheny. The firm makes a specialty of children's suits, having on hand a large and fresh supply of ready-made clothing, and customers will find their goods not only substantial in quality and reasonable in price, but neat and comfortable in their fit.

Many of our citizens who found the Central Shaving Saloon bath rooms so delightful for bathing last summer, will be pleased to know they are now refitted in first-class style, and they are now ready and want to use them. Mr. Green has spared neither pains or expense in making them the best in the city. For a good bath, shave, or hair cut, no cozier place can be found than the Central Shaving Saloon and bath rooms, in the Central Hotel.

In anticipation of the spring trade, Messrs. Workman & Davis, our well known carriage makers, supplied themselves from their own manufactory, with a fine lot of buggies, barouches, carriages and road wagons for pleasure driving, which are on exhibition and for sale—every vehicle warranted—at their warerooms, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

NOTES FROM THE MILLS.

THE ten furnace project at Reading is not being carried out with that vigor talked of, and may be abandoned.

THE Calvert Iron Works, Baltimore, and the Lockport Iron Works, Lockport, New York, are announced for sale.

THE Berwick Rolling Mill Company have purchased the machinery of the West Reading Rolling Mill Company, and are about to move it to Berwick.

ONE of the well-known Starrevant blowers has been put into Rinehart's, Pittsburgh steel works, for drying tobacco. The operation is entirely satisfactory.

YOUNGLOVE, MASSEY & CO., Cleveland Agricultural Works, have commenced operating in their machine shop and will soon be in complete running order in all departments.

MESSRS. BRADLEY & DUFF, Lawreneburg, Armstrong county, are employing fifteen men, with a steam hammer and other excellent facilities, in the manufacture of oil well tools.

THE Wharton furnace near Uniontown, has gone into the hands of gentlemen connected with the Dunbar Iron Co., and it is to be repaired and put in blast under the most favorable auspices.

TEXAS has established cotton and woolen factories, and their profits are quite sufficient to encourage the establishment of other enterprises and to guarantee the development of those established.

THE new plan of iron roofing, manufactured by Thatcher and Thompson, Cleveland, noticed by us some time ago, is meeting with great success. They are conceded more perfect and economical than any other made. It is not subject to injury from contraction or expansion, and is very expeditiously laid.

THE Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company have demonstrated beyond a doubt that they have the only process of casting into small articles a steel which will melt, weld, draw or roll, as wrought iron, and at the same time preserve the strength and hardness of steel. They are also prepared to furnish any of the upon their specialties which they will manufacture, including but a few leading articles.

ROBINSON, REA & CO., of Pittsburgh, are building, and have nearly ready for shipment, a blast engine for a new furnace which the Lake Superior Iron Co. are erecting near Marquette. It is an 81-inch blowing and 34-inch steam cylinder, with four and a half feet stroke each. There will be two ten foot fly wheels, calculated to make twenty-five revolutions per minute. The total weight of the engines will be seventy tons.

THE Jackson Furnace, at Fayette, Michigan—one stack, 9½ feet bosh—for the nine weeks ending April 6, made 1999 tons of No. 1 foundry iron, making an average of over 27 tons per day. The Company have two stacks at this place, only one of which has been in blast for the last two months for lack of coal. These furnaces are constructed with immense improvement, which does away with ordinary necks or fire-hearth.

THE immense warehouse of Jones & Laughlins, corner of Second avenue and Try street, of Pittsburgh, is rapidly being completed. In the way of warehouses, nothing in the city, except the depots of the Pennsylvania railroad, is larger. It is perhaps the finest specimen of iron-clad architecture in the country. The cornices are of sheet iron and very ornamental, and the pilasters are of corrugated sheet iron, with plain surface between.

THE Hubbard Rolling Mill, of Trumbull county, Ohio, will be built entire from drawings by Isaac Rossiter, of this city. They surveyed the premises, staked the ground, mapped out the railroad siding, and are now at work constructing the machinery. The mill will be of moderate size, but all proper arrangements and provisions have been made for enlarging. Men of experience are at the head of it and the prospect is encouraging.

THE sheet mill of Messrs. Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading, has been stopped on account of a break in the shaft of the fly wheel. It will take two or three weeks to repair the shaft. One of the furnaces of the same firm has has chilled, caused by the breaking of the shaft of the engine, causing a temporary stoppage of the works until the damage can be repaired. The chilling of the furnace will be a loss to Messrs. Seyfert, McManus & Co., of several thousand dollars.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., of Pittsburgh, have disposed of the real estate upon which their mills stand, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, for $100,000, and have two years in which to vacate. They have not determined upon a new site. Additional property has been purchased by the Railroad Company, and it is their intention to erect a large depot at that point for heavy freight, the projected low grade branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad to make its freight connections at that point.

The Mauch Chunk Gazette says: It has been suggested to us by a gentleman who has taken a great interest in the question as to who made the first iron with anthracite coal, that a statue be erected in honor of the man, whenever it shall have been decided who he was. We think that there is no doubt but that the first iron produced with anthracite coal was made at the old Mauch Chunk furnace, which stood by the present weigh lock. No place in the Lehigh Valley would be so appropriate for the proposed statue, which should be made entirely of anthracite iron, than where the first successful experiment in its manufacture was made. Neither could a more prominent position be found than that we suggest, as it would be in view of the constantly passing trains of both the Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, and the thousands of summer visitors to the Switzerland mountain town would flock in endless numbers to see it. Let us by all means have the statue, and have it on the site of the old Mauch Chunk furnace."

The first requisite of a suit of clothing is that it fit; and in this specialty Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, justly claim to have no superiors. No garment ever leaves their establishment that does not fit, and which they will not guarantee to be exactly as represented. By good workmanship and fair dealing this firm have achieved a marked success in their line of trade.

Ladies who want a Sewing Machine that will really do all the work of a first-class seamstress, and do it much better than it can be done by hand, should call upon Mr. James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street, and purchase an American Button-hole & Overseaming Machine.

With the advent of the Circus in town, many young gentlemen who wished to appear in particularly good costume at that entertainment forthwith patronized Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, south-west corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, where their wishes were gratified from the new and elegant stock of spring goods just received by the firm.

One of the specialities of the American Buttonhole & Overseaming Machine is the arrangement by which it can be made to work buttonholes in garments, and do "overseaming" more neatly than can be done by hand. Call at 178 Liberty street, and see the machine working.

SARATOGA
"GEYSER" SPRING WATER.
(Medicinally the best.)
PITTSBURGH DEPOT,
RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,
45 SIXTH STREET, under Hotel.

MARRIED:

DAVIS—VON BONNHORST—In St. Peter's Church, on Thursday, the 25th inst., by Rev. John Scarborough, Rector of Trinity Church, SAMUEL R. DAVIS to KATE OKELY VON BONNHORST, daughter of Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst.

CROSMAN—HALL—On Thursday evening, April 25th, by the Rev. Wm. Preston, D.D., Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh, Mr. J. HERRON CROSMAN, of Philadelphia, and Miss NELLIE W., daughter of the late Rev. William Macloy Hall.

DIED.

MCCABE—On Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, DAVID MCCABE, Esq., of Harriettaville.

The funeral will take place on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1872, from his residence, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished, also for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞ CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND FEDERAL AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap8:58

☞ CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the interest of Robert Fairman, Sr., and Wm. T. P. Fairman, do associate themselves under the style of Messrs. FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., who will continue to carry on the Livery and Undertaking Business, in all its branches, at No. 250 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, 9th ward.

JOHN A. FAIRMAN,
JOHN TAGGART, Jr.,
JOSEPH TAGGART.

In retiring from the firm of Fairman & Bro., I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to my successors, Messrs. Fairman, Taggart & Co.

WM. T. P. FAIRMAN.

All claims against, and those in favor of the late firm of Fairman & Bro., will be settled by JOHN A. FAIRMAN,